The People's Press.

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THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

A youth would marry a maiden,
For fair and fond was she;
But she was rich and he was poor,
And so it might not be.
A lady never could wear—
Her mother held it firm—
A gown that came of an Indian plant
Instead of an Indian worm!
And so the cruel word was spoken;
And so it was two hearts were broken.

A youth would marry a maiden,
For fair and fond was she;
But he was high and she was low,
And so it might not be.
A man who had worn a spur,
An ancient battle won,
Had sent it down with great renown,
To goad his future son!
And so the cruel word was spoken;
And so it was two hearts were broken.

—*John G. Saxe.*

MRS. BARKER'S WOOD.

"No wood!"

Mrs. John Barker's eyes wandered in dismay around the unpromising-looking wood-yard. Two or three green logs lay there against one of which an ax leaned in a cleft formed by a stove length being half chopped off. Her husband and his hired help, consisting of a man and boy, had just gone to their work on a distant part of the farm, and she knew she should see neither of them before dark.

What should she do? Half impatiently she turned toward the house, and then, with a thought of the pan of light dough waiting inside, she began to gather some of the chips which lay around, only to fling them down again.

"It's no use. I can't bake bread with these. I know what I'll do."

She quickly washed the dinner dishes with the already cooling water, and then went to the stable, in which, with hands dexterous by practice in such a work, she had soon harnessed a horse to a light buggy.

"Mother and the girls will think I'm crazy," she said to herself, "but I can't help that. I swung an ax once and ached for a month to pay for it, so I'm not going to do it again."

She brought out her pan of bread wrapped in a large cloth, and, setting it in the bottom of the buggy, sprung in herself, and had soon driven the two miles which lay between her own house and her mother's. Arriving there she carried in her pan, and set it down with a laugh.

"There, mother. I've come to bake my bread. John and the others went off without leaving me any wood, and I had to do it or let it spoil. Men will forget, you know."

She was not going to blame him to others, nor let them imagine how often, since she had gone as a bride to John Baker's new house only last spring, she had had this same trouble about wood.

"That's right. Set it right down there by the fire, Susan, so 't'll get het up before you knead it into loaves. Yes, they will; and if any man's to be excused for not keepin' wood on his mind it's John Barker, if there is anything in blood, and I say there is. His father was just so—a real forehanded man, good provider, and took a proper pride in havin' things spick and span about him, but never seemin' to think what a botner it was to the women folks not to have their wood handy. Many and many's the time I've dropped into tea with John's mother and see her have the greatest time a scrapin' up a few chips or shakin' the snow off sticks of miserable green wood."

John's wife turned her face as she took off her things, for fear her friends would see in her face how nearly her own experience was already becoming like to that of John's mother.

"I used to tell her," went on her mother, "that she'd ought to trained him better when he was young. Now, like as not John takes a little after his father—nobody could wonder at it—and I wish father could haul you over a load or two of his good seasoned wood, s'pose 'twouldn't do—eh, Susan?"

"No, 'twouldn't do, mother; thank you, all the same."

Twilight of the November day was shutting in when John Barker, returning to his house, missed the accustomed fire glow in the windows.

"What's up? No fire! no wife! No wonder!" he ejaculated again, as he went out and took a view of the wood yard.

After fifteen minutes' work with his ax he carried in an armful of wood and kindling, and had a bright fire crackling and snapping in the stove by the time his wife's cheery voice was heard.

"I've had a real frolic, John," she said, tugging in a basket, from which she laid out several loaves of bread and a number of light puffy buiscuits. "I couldn't find any wood, so I just hitched up old Bill and drove over to mother's to bake my bread."

There was not the slightest shade of reproach in her tones, but John felt a tingle of mortification at what had occured and resolved it should not happen again, and so he assured Susan with great fervor.

And the next day he went vigorously to work to keep his word. Logs, some freshly felled, others which had fallen through decay, were hauled from the piece of timber land belonging to the farm, and for a week all hands chopped and sawed with a will. Then the results were flung pell-mell into the wood shed, and John, who had never learned at home to look far enough ahead to think of providing seasoned wood from year to year, felt proud at having done his duty like a man.

And Susan, as she worried through that winter with wood green or decayed, too short or too long for the stove, made up her mind (and she had a good deal of mind of her own to make up) that she would never worry through such another, remembering some sensible advice her sensible, energetic mother had given her when she left home.

"Bear things, Susan. There's lots of things has to be borne in this world, and them that learns to bear 'em best's the best off. Men will be trying, and if woman can't be patient it's apt to make trouble. But mind—when I say bear I mean there's reason in all things, and I don't mean you should bear things that's out of all reason. If a woman 'll let herself be trod on, she's sure to be trod on and them that does it' ll never thank her for it or look up to her for it. Bear what's reasonable, Susan, but if things goes beyond reason, why then look out for yourself."

It came about that when the next October term of the circuit court was in session John was drawn on the jury, and had to be away for two weeks.

"Why, what in the world's this, Susan?" he said, staring into the woodshed when he got home the second Saturday.

"That's my winter's supply of wood," said Susan.

"And how in the dickens did it get there—and in such good shape, too?" He gazed at it in astonishment.

It was in good shape. Row after row of well-seasoned, neatly sawed and split wood piled to the rafters, with a heap of pine and hemlock in kindling lengths in one corner.

"I had it put there," said Susan, quietly.

Some more questions he asked, but, with a little way she sometimes had of asserting herself, she gave him to understand she had nothing more to tell, and he was ashamed to ask any one else.

The winter brought its usual round of simple gayeties in the country neighborhood, in which John and his wife took their full share.

"It seems to me, Susan," he said one evening on their return from a church sociable, "you don't fix up quite enough when you go out."

"Don't I look nice?"

"Yes, of course you do; but that's a dress you had when we were married, and that's nigh on two years ago. I haven't seen anything of that silk I gave you last fall."

"Are you sure," she said, with a smile which he could not understand.

"Yes, I am. 'Taint even made up yet, is it?"

"Yes, it is. And you've seen it worn."

John was puzzled and felt sure he had not, but Susan would give him no further satisfaction on the subject of the silk dress.

As spring approached, she made a few suggestions as to the advisability of fire wood being set to season in due time. But John, prompt and diligent in preparation for seed time and harvest, full of the best intentions regarding his wife's comfort, still thought the wood was one of the things which could be looked to any time, and Susan soon gave over reminding him of it.

One day in September he came home to dinner and found a cold lunch waiting him. The house was clean and quiet and cheerless; no wife there, but a written line which ran

"DEAR JOHN:—I am going to spend the day over at Mrs. Carter's. Will be home in time to give you a late supper."

He was glad to have her go, for she had had a busy summer and needed a little change. But there was a day out the next week and the next and the next, until he began to wonder at Susan's growing taste for gadding about. In early October he came home to find his woodyard, which had still remained empty, occupied by half a dozen or so cords of first-class wood, with Sol Carter and his two big boys busy at it, and they worked until it was stored up as before in the shed. And John felt cross, but asked no questions.

"Where's Mrs. Barker?" said a small Carter boy to John, as he put up his bars one evening.

"She's over to neighbor Grant's. You will find her there if you want her."

"It ain't no matter. You can tell her here's the sewin' she's to do for mother, and mother wants to know if she can come and wash to our house to-morrow."

"The—old scratch she does!" exclaimed John, turning on the boy in blank amazement, which rapidly grew into anger. "Mrs. Barker hire out to do washin' and sewin'? What d'ye mean by comin' to me with such a message, you young rascal?"

The astonished youngster dropped his sewing and applied his knuckles to his eyes as John advanced toward him, then ran with all his might as the bundle came whizzing after him. And Susan's lord and master strode in wrath down the road to meet her.

"Susan—I don't understand this—there's been a young chap talkin' about sewin' and washin' for Mrs. Carter. What in all creation does it mean, I'd like to know."

"It's all right," said Susan, composedly. "What was the message?"

"You don't mean to say you sew and wash for other folks, do you?"

"Yes; I do."

"And for what. Is there anything you want, Susan, that I don't give you?"

"Yes, John, there is. I want wood. I can't saw and chop, but I can wash and sew and do anything else a woman ought to do, and there's no blame to me for changing work I can do for work I can't. I'm never," Susan spoke very firmly, but without a grain of irritation, "going to put up with poor, badly cut, green wood again as long as I can turn my woman's work into man's work. I'd rather wash for somebody every week; it's half the comfort of a woman's life. You've never had to wait for your dinner, with the wood sizzling in the stove and the fire not burning, since I've been providing the wood."

John was dumbfounded.

"And you've been working for Sol. Carter's wife these two years!" he said, in intense disgust.

"No; my silk dress paid for last year's wood. I hated to let it go, John, because you gave it to me, but Tilda Carter took a fancy to it. It was she you saw wearing it," and Susan laughed at his grunt of dissatisfaction with the whole business.

"You to go letting me down this way before the Carters!" he growled. And if Mrs. John's eyes flashed a little who can blame her, as she answered:

"If there's any letting down to it it is your doing, not mine!"

They finished their walk home in silence, and then John said:

"Susan, will you leave the wood business to me after this?"

"I'll try you, John," she said.

Odd Way to Kill a Bear.

Bears have long been extinct in our part of the world, and even in Northern Europe it is regarded as a piece of good luck when sportsmen have the chance of a bear hunt in the depths of winter. On such occasions the Northern Nimrods assemble in force, and with great stir and eclat sally forth to slay the great game. Sometimes, however, a bear hunt is conducted without ceremonies of any kind, and the victim dies in the most ignoble way. Such was the case a few weeks ago, when a large bear was killed by a Finnish peasant, who had gone fishing with his little son on the Janisiarvi lake in Finland. The bear had been doing much mischief in the district, and was on this quiet August morning taking a bath in the lake. The peasant no sooner perceived this than he rowed toward the animal, caught it by the ear, and held it under water till it was drowned. The story would not make a bad incident for Northern Saga.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THEY WILL RAISE A SMILE.

COMICAL STORIES THAT ARE GOING THE ROUNDS.

A Quick Poison—A Frightful Experience—He Brought Him in Alive—Proposed Over the Cream, etc.

Jones—"Talking about tobacco, I know a man who did not live three years after he began using it."

Smith—"Great St. Nicotine! You don't say so?"

Jones—"It is the solemn truth; I knew him well."

Smith (throwing away his cigar)—"Mercy! How old was he when he commenced the use of the poisonous weed?"

Jones—"Ninety-one."—*Philadelphia Call.*

A Frightful Experience.

A veteran of the war, who was not particularly remarkable for his bravery in the ranks, but who, nevertheless, is in receipt of a comfortable pension, was relating his experience as a soldier.

"Were you ever taken prisoner?" he was asked.

"I guess I was," he replied, emphatically, "I was a prisoner of war for eight months and slept on the ground in the open air all the time. Some days I would get something to eat and some days I wouldn't. I nearly starved to death."

"It must have been a terrible experience," remarked one of his listeners.

"It was, indeed, a frightful experience, but I tell you, gentlemen," and here he lowered his voice and spoke very earnestly, "it wasn't near as bad as fighting."

He Brought Him in Alive.

A party of soldiers "out West" not having much to do, resolved to go bear hunting. They had been out sixteen hours, and had not seen a bear, and, being tired and hungry, they returned to camp. On their arrival at headquarters they missed one of their companions, but thought nothing of it, one of them remarking: "He will return all right." They made their camp fire, and commenced preparations for supper. Suddenly they were all startled by a terrible noise that seemed to come nearer to camp. The thickets parted, and in rushed the missing man, his hair standing on end, his face deadly white, his gun gone and his arms flying in the air, as if grasping for imaginary objects, and about two feet behind him came a great black bear. The pursued soldier turned when he saw the bear drop, and, looking at one of them, said, breathlessly: "Is he dead?" One of the men asked: "Why didn't you shoot him, instead of running?"

"What do you take me for," replied the missing one. "Do you think I was so foolish as to shoot him, when I could bring him in alive?"

She Proposed Over the Cream.

Ice cream worked its delicate result the other night. He had taken her to the opera and filled her full of Italian music. He had done the sweet and pretty, and had not even kept his usual appointments with men outside in the pauses of the piece, and, last of all, he took her to the ice-creamery. One would have imagined that something more earnest in character than ice cream would have been required after a dose of tragic opera, but no, the simple frost was good enough for her. Over the dainty dishes they grew fond. They had just admired a handsome turnout at the theatre door. "When I get married I mean to have just such a turnout for my wife."

She gave a gentle sigh, and as the last faint sweetness of a big spoonful of cream thrilled her young and sympathetic palate she threw into her eyes a beaming glance and whispered: "Give me the first ride in it!"

No cards.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

She Shook Them.

"I saw something new up in Wisconsin the other day. A patent medicine man was selling something or other from a carriage in which he had a rather pretty young woman and a gasoline lamp. The lady sang one or two songs very sweetly, and then the man talked and sold his nostrum at a dollar a bottle.

"When he had disposed of thirty or forty bottles he said: 'Now, gentlemen, before bidding you good-night, I will give you an exhibition of the wonderful magnetic powers of my wife, who sits here by my side. I hold in my hand a common piece of thread. Now one of you take hold of the end of it and walk off and then let all the others take hold of it, and at the signal which I will give she will take hold of the other end, and you will feel the shock instantly.

"About 150 men and boys grasped the thread and walked off about half a block with it. 'Now keep perfectly quiet, and you will feel the shock, delicate at first, and then strong enough to tingle at the ends of your fingers and toes. Are you all ready?'

"They all said 'Yes.'

"'Well, then, I will put out the light,' said he, 'and my wife will take the bread in her hand at that instant.'

"The light went out and the man's voice was heard: 'What have you in your hand, my dear?'

"'The longest string of suckers I ever saw in all my life,' came in a sweet, musical voice, and at the same moment the horses and carriage were driven off at great speed, leaving the crowd hanging on to the string completely dumbfounded.

"It was the worst shock a good many of those fellows ever got."

A Wonderful Canyon.

"Did you ever notice what a great whispering gallery the Grand Canyon of the Colorado is?" asked Judge Harrison this morning.

"Wonderful," said Judge Kennedy, as the placed his feet gently upon the table, and transferred a quid from his left to his right cheek.

"I was through there some weeks ago," resumed the justice, "and we had some experiments. One of the party fired off a gun near the Needles, and when we got to Cottonwood, more than eighty-four miles away, we found the town marshal still on the lookout for the fellow who had been shooting in the city limits."

"It's got a fine echo, too," said Kennedy, "I was down at Fort Majova along in February, and just before I left I got into a little row with a fellow and said he was no part of a gentleman. I said it rather loudly and noticed that the remark hung around the neighborhood pretty well; but when we stopped for dinner, twenty miles away, I'll own up I was surprised to find the rocks still calling out 'part of a gentleman' in the same tone of voice that I had used, except possibly it sounded a little more husky."

"It's a queer country," said the genial justice, "and, as you say, it's echo is wonderful. I was down there along in the fall and when I went back last month half of the conversation we indulged in was still floating around promiscuously.

had made a verbal contract for a mining claim that the other party had tried to go back on, but I clinched him by getting a stenographer to take down the echo word for word which had been said six months before, and then I got affidavits from those who knew him that the voice was Jim's, and had him where he couldn't squeal. Wonderful thing that canyon!"—*Leadville Democrat.*

How to Mesmerize.

J. N. Langley says in the *Popular Science Monthly:* I will show you the method of mesmerizing, which is, perhaps, on the whole, most effective; it is very nearly that described by Baird. I have not time to attempt a mesmeric experiment to-night; it is the method only which I wish to show you. With one hand a bright object, such as this faceted piece of glass, is held thus, eight to twelve inches from the subject, so that there is a considerable convergence of the eyes, and rather above the level of the eyes, so that he is obliged to look upward. The subject is told to look steadily at the piece of glass, and to keep his whole attention fixed upon it. This position is kept up for five or ten minutes; during this time the pupils will probably dilate considerably, often assuming a slight rhythmic contraction and dilation; when this is the case, the free hand is moved slowly from the object toward the eyes. If the subject is sensitive, the eyes will usually close with a vibratory motion. In some cases the subject is then unable to open them, and the usual mesmeric phenomena can be obtained. If, when the operator brings his hand near the eyes of the subject, the subject instead of closing them follows the movements of the fingers, the whole proceeding is repeated, but the subject is told to close his eyes when the fingers are brought near them, but to keep them fixed in the same direction as before, and to continue to think of the object and that only. The operator then for some minutes makes "passes," bringing his warm hands over and close to the face of the subject in one direction. When the subject is inclined to pass into the cataleptic state, an indication of his condition may be obtained by gently raising his arm; if he is beginning to be mesmerized, the arm remains in the position in which it is placed. If the arm falls, the mesmeric state may not infrequently be hastened on by telling the subject to keep his arm extended while he is still gazing at the object, or while the passes are being made. And that is the whole of the process. The man thus mesmerized sinks from manhood to a highly complicated piece of machinery. He is a machine which for a time is conscious, and in which ideas can be excited by appropriate stimulation; any one acquainted with the machinery can set it in action.

A Newspaper Editorial in Turkey.

A letter from Constantinople contains the following: It will be interesting, I think, to the people of such a free country as America to read the extract translation of the language the newspapers have to use in Turkey, no matter what nationality they may be. An Armenian college in Turkey was totally ruined by fire through some Mohammedan incendiaries, and, though the case was quite clear to the courts, yet because of their being Mohammedans the Armenians will find some difficulty in securing their conviction. The following is an exact translation of an editorial of the leading Armenian newspaper, called *Arecelk*, published in Constantinople, giving an account of this fire, and inviting the attention of the authorities to punish the parties who caused the fire:

"We again publish a minute description we have received of the burning of the Armenian college, in the city of Divrig, begging at the same time the pity and sympathy of his august majesty of our Ottoman fatherly sovereign over this sad ruin of the college, which was built with so much expense and hard labor, and was reduced to ashes in a moment. The good and virtuous will of our august sovereign Sultan Hamid, which is as clear as the sun, and whose sovereignty's motto has always been to give particular care and attention to the great work of education and discipline, according to the requirements of the century, undoubtedly assures us that this ruined condition of the college will invite the august sultan to be well pleased to wash away, with his fatherly, most pitiful and merciful grace-bestowing drops of favor, the tears of his many hundreds of obedient and grateful children who are in so great need of education."

Editors of American papers would not enjoy being forced to write in that strain.—*Letter.*

A Remarkable Structure.

The new cathedral of St. Savior at Moscow is a remarkable structure. It was built to commemorate the departure of the French army from Moscow. On the 27th of July, 1838, the foundation stone was laid, and for twenty years the building slowly proceeded. In 1858 the scaffolding, which cost $200,000, was removed. Yet a quarter of a century more was required to complete the fittings, and decoration. The style is ancient Russian. The five copper cupolas, for the gilding of which was required 900 pounds of gold, cost $850,000. The domes are surmounted by crosses, the centre one being thirty feet high, and 340 feet from the ground. The largest bell weighs twenty-six tons. The whole edifice is faced with marble, the doors are of bronze, ornamented with biblical subjects and lined with oak. The principal entrance is thirty feet high and eighteen feet broad. Two of the doors weigh thirteen tons, and the total cost of all the doors was $310,000. The building is erected in the form of a Greek cross. The walls are adorned with frescoes illustrating the chief events in the history of the Russian church. The total cost of the marble in the building exceeded $150,000. The galleries contain thirty-six windows, and the cupolas sixteen, all double, with frames of bronze. Round the cupola is one row of 640 candelabra, which cost $135,000, and a second row of 600, costing $60,000. There are four lusters weighing four tons each. The total number of candles to be lighted throughout the building is upward of 3,000. The cost of materials and workmanship, aside from the altar space, was $180,000. Throughout the building are many of the most remarkable paintings produced by Russian artists. The whole cost of the structure is placed at about $11,250,000, and it is said to be capable of containing 10,000 worshipers.

IN A NEW YORK HOSPITAL.

EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATIONS OF A PATIENT.

How a Patient is Received—Baths, Beds, Nurses and Medical Attendance—Religion and Recreation.

A patient, who spent some time in St. Luke's hospital, New York, gives his experience in the *Sun* columns as follows:

I was turned over to the senior house surgeon, and by him catechized as to my place of birth, age, habits of life, constitution, previous sicknesses and their character, and everything bearing upon the ailment for which I was to be treated. I was then assigned to a bed in the men's surgical ward. Each iron bed is hung with white lawn curtains suspended from iron rods. These are drawn back to allow free access to light and air, but may be closed if an examination by the surgeons or the dressing of injuries is necessary. Upon entering the hospital each patient is offered a bath in a well-equipped bath room, and then put in bed, where the linen is fresh and clean. The lavatories and other outer appointments of the hospital are modern and of excellent quality. The operating room where the patient is taken for etherization is on the first floor, and out of sight or hearing of the patients in any of the wards. I walked to the operating room. After being there, under the knite, over half an hour, as I was told, I found myself in bed, thoroughly bandaged, without having experienced any pain or having been conscious that the operation had been made. Similar has been the experience of every patient who has spoken to me.

In the hospital there are six wards: a male and a female medical ward for the treatment of all patients not requiring surgery and not afflicted with contagious or infectious diseases; a male and a female surgical ward for the treatment of patients requiring surgery; a children's ward for the medical and surgical treatment of all children of tender years; and a convalescent ward for the treatment of patients partially recovered from their complaints. In a smaller building separated from the main one at its western wing, are two wards for isolated patients. No patients afflicted with contagious diseases are admitted into St. Luke's, but if any patient under treatment for other complaints is attacked by an infectious disease he or she is at once removed to the isolated ward.

To patients afflicted with incurable diseases admission is refused under the hospital rules. Cases of mania a potu, opium taking, melancholia and incipient insanity are rejected.

Short religious services are held each morning in the several wards and in the chapel each evening, accompanied by music from the organ and choir. The music floats through the sick wards somewhat subdued in sound, and is both soothing and pleasing to the patients. Its influence daily, and especially on Sundays when it is fuller and of longer duration, seems in all respects beneficial both to the mind and the body.

Neither nationality, creed, nor color is regarded in the reception of patients. Of 1,551 patients admitted and treated during the year ending last St. Luke's day, only 686 were of American birth and only 600 were Episcopalians. The remainder belonged to other Christian denominations. Fifteen were Jews. Of the 21,288 patients who, at the date of the last annual report, had been admitted since the opening of the hospital in 1858, 8,829 were Protestant Episcopalians, 5,324 were Roman Catholics, and the remainder, excluding ninety-five Hebrews, belonged to various Protestant denominations. A proper respect for religious services is expected, are regulations for the observance of decent conduct and language are enforced, but nothing more than any self-respecting man would voluntarily observe under like circumstances. The seal motto, "Corpus sanare, animam salvare," fairly indicates the purposes of the management.

Here is the routine: At 5 A. M. the night nurse is relieved from duty and the work of cleaning the wards, making the beds, and putting each ward in order for the morning visit of the house surgeon and his assistants is done by the day nurses, with occasional help from convalescent charity patients. At 7 A. M. an abundant breakfast is provided for patients, adapted to the requirements of each. Fish is served on Wednesdays and Fridays. The house surgeon, or physician, accompanied by his two assistants, makes his morning rounds, commencing at 8 A. M. He examines each patient individually and prescribes such treatment as he thinks proper. From 9:15 A. M. to to 10 A. M. the pastor, or his assistant, officiates at religious services in the wards, each service occupying about five minutes and consisting of the reading of a portion of the Psalms and prayer. After 10 A. M. the surgeons see to the dressing of the injuries of such patients as require it. Those whom the medical staff consider fit are allowed to sit or walk in the spacious grounds surrounding the hospital from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and again from 3 P. M. to 5 P. M. At 1:30 P. M. dinner is served. Supper is served at 5:30 P. M. One of the attendants passes around the ward with cups of milk between breakfast and dinner and between supper and bedtime. Religious services are held in the chapel at 6:30 P. M., daily. Those patients who are able to do so may attend. The house surgeon and his assistants then make their evening rounds, leaving with the night nurse and apothecary explicit instructions as to the treatment of patients. At 9 P. M., all patients are required to be in bed. It is the duty of the nurse to enforce order and quiet for the night. One surgeon and one physician are on duty each night in readiness for any call. The house surgeon and house physician, with their respective senior assistants, are required to reside in the hospital.

The house officers are the pastor and superintendent, the house mother, assistant superintendent, a resident physician, and a resident surgeon, each with a senior and junior assistant, and an apothecary. Each ward has a "lady in charge" and a first nurse, with necessary assistants, all males. The outside medical staff includes four attending physicians and four attending surgeons, who make regular periodical visits to the several wards, four consulting physicians and four consulting surgeons, a special consulting physician in chest diseases, an orthopedic surgeon and his assistant, an ophthalmic surgeon, a laryngoscopic surgeon, an examining physician in surgical cases and a pathologist and curator.

The patient at all times is under the close supervision of trained medical officers, and surrounded by all the appliances and drugs necessary to prompt and skillful treatment in cases of emergency. His diet is regulated by the conditions of his case, as indicated by the medical officer. Everything harmful is carefully kept from him, while needful delicacies and strengthening agencies are supplied.

The relaxations and amusements of hospital life are as great as the superintendent can make them. On Mondays permits are granted to such patents as the doctor declares in a fit condition to go outside the hospital grounds from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Friends of patients may visit them in their wards from 10 A. M. till noon on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and those who attend chapel service at 3:30 P. M. on Sundays may remain in the wards after service closes until 5 P. M. There is a library connected with the hospital.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

There are relics of slavery in Delaware yet. Marriage licenses must certify colored people to be free.

A Corean woman has no name; she is always somebody's daughter, sister, wife or mother. Their independent individual existence is not recognized even by name.

The tallest bird known to ethnologists was found by Professor Herbert in the lower cocene deposits near Paris, France. It was over twelve feet in height, and could have bitten a man's head off as easily as a woodpecker can nip a cherry.

When a hair is pulled from the human head it may be observed that the end which was implanted in the scalp is larger than the hair itself. This is the bulb or root from which the hair grows. A hair is, in fact, a delicate tube, round in straight-haired persons and flattened in the curly-haired. It is the flatness of the hair which makes it curl. Women have coarser hair than men. The average number of hairs on the head is about 120,000. This calculation is based upon the ascertained fact that a square inch of the head of a person who has an average head of hair contains by actual count 100 hairs approximately. In early days the kings of France used to pluck a single hair from the head and bestow it upon one of their attendants as a token of favor. The hair grows from eight to ten inches a year. It has been found that it grows faster in the daytime than at night, and faster in the summer than in winter. Light and sun evidently have an influence on the growth of hair, as on other vegetable products.

WISE WORDS.

To count but few things necessary is the foundation of many virtues.

A thing is never too often repeated which is never sufficiently learned.

Our happiness and misery are trusted to our conduct, and made to depend upon it.

By general mistake, ill-nature as often passes for wit as cunning does for wisdom.

No matter how unworthy a man may be, he should have our sympathy if he is suffering.

A great many people in this world praise goodness, and then do as they have a mind to.

Recollect every day the things seen, heard or read which make an addition to your understanding.—*I. Watts.*

True wealth consists in health, vigor, and courage, domestic quiet, concord, public liberty, plenty of all that is superfluous.—*Fenelon.*

No good or lovely thing exists in the world without its correspondent darkness. The universe presents itself continually to mankind under the stern aspect of warning or of choice, the good and the evil set on the right hand and the left.

When it once enters a man's head to have an ambition to be thoroughly crafty, all other evils are necessary consequences. To deceive is the immediate endeavor of him who is proud of the capacity of doing so.

Ex-Cabinet Officers.

George C. Bancroft is probably the oldest ex-officio cabinet secretary living. He was President Polk's secretary of the navy in 1845. Next to him comes Jeff. Davis under Franklin Pierce, and then Judge Holt, Horatio King and Jacob Johnson, who occupied the respective pysitions of secretary of war, postmaster-general and secretary of the interior under President Buchanan. Judge Holt and Horatio King still live here in Washington, and Jacob Thompson is at his home in the suburbs of Memphis, Tenn.

Of Lincoln's cabinet Hannibal Hamlin, his vice-president, leads a retired life in Maine, and old Simon Cameron is a hale citizen of Harrisburg, Penn.

General Grant, for a short time secretary of war, makes his headquarters in New York, and General Scofield is still in the service. James Harlan, one of Johnson's secretaries of the interior, is a judge in this city, and William M. Evarts, one of his attorney-generals, practices law in New York. Hugh McCullough, Lincoln's secretary of the treasury, left America in 1870 to become a London banker, but I understand he now lives near Washington city.

Of Grant's administration Schuyler Colfax leads a retired life in Indiana. I saw Elihu B. Washburn, his first secretary of state, looking hale and hearty, at both of the national conventions. George S. Boutwell, one of his secretaries of the treasury, is practicing law here; Benjamin Bristow, another, has a law office in New York, and William A Richardson is living in Washington. Secretary Belknap is also a Washington lawyer, and George M. Robeson was a leading member of the last Congress. Of Grant's secretaries of the interior Zach Chandler is dead, but Jacob D. Cox practices law at Cincinnati and Columbus Delano raises fine wooled sheep in the central part of Ohio. Judge Taft, who was Grant's secretary of war, is now minister to Russia. The oldest living ex-secretary of the treasury is Phillip Francis Thomas of Maryland, who was a short time ago defeated in the race for the United States Senate. He was for less than a month at the head of the treasury during the latter days of President James Buchanan. The oldest ex-secretary of war is Jeff Davis, who served under President Frank Pierce. All of the eight secretaries of the navy between Bancroft and Robeson are dead. The Hon. Dick Thompson still lives in Indiana, and Nathan Goff is in Congress. Judge James Harlan is the oldest secretary of the interior alive, and William M. Evarts is, I suppose, but am not certain, the oldest attorney general. Edwin M. Stanton has been long dead. Jeremiah Black died last year, and Henry Stanberry passed away in 1876. All of the secretaries of state down to Elihu B. Washburn are dead, but the four who have succeeded him still live, and all are in good physical condition.—*Cleveland Leader.*

AT A RECRUITING OFFICE

WHAT THE SERGEANT TOLD TO A REPORTER.

Men Who Enlist—Causes that Lead Them to Join the Army—Why Some Fail to be Enrolled.

A Washington *Star* reporter has been Interviewing the sergeant in charge of a United States recruiting office in that city, with the following result:

"Do we enlist many? Yes, all we can get," said the sergeant, in response to the reporter's questions, as he offered him a chair and closed his recruiting book. "We take all we can get who can pass the examination."

"How many applicat ons do you get in a day?"

"Two is the most I remember of coming in one day. Some days none come."

"Do most of them pass?"

"No. Last month we had twenty applicants, and only eight were accepted as physically sound. The month before there were only eight accepted out of thirty."

"What is sufficient to disqualify an applicant?"

"The absence of molar teeth is alone sufficient. In old times it used to be that soldiers had to have good incisors, or front teeth. That was when they had to bite cartridges. Now they have cartridges that don't need biting, and incisors are not indispensible in a soldier. Signs of habitual drunkenness is sufficient to disqualify a man for the service. He will be rejected for any serious physical weakness. Many are disqualified on account of big veins in the calves of their legs—long marching might burst them."

"What makes men enlist?"

"Out of work, out of money, out of friends. Anything. Some have a liking for the army. Some have read books and have a romantic idea of frontier soldier-life. But the most of those who enlist are laborers who get out of work and have nothing open to them but to go into the army. I don't know but it is the best thing they can do. For a single man without a trade the army is a lot better than jobbing. They have their pay sure and no expenses, and at the end of their term they generally have a snug little sum of money. I have been discharged twice and each time had $600 due me. That isn't bad."

"Oh," he added, after a short pause, during which he puffed his pipe violently. "They come for various reasons. I s'pose some young fellows enlist because they have had quarrels with their sweethearts. Some young fellows have been wild, and they run away from home and join the army. Occasionally an educated, refined-looking fellow will join. They generally have good reasons for it. They have been clerks, and have violated some trust or otherwise injured their reputation, or have been ruined by bad associates and are flying from them."

"Don't recruits of this kind soon get tired of soldier life and desert before their time is up?"

"About nine tenths of all the new recruits desert before the first year is up. Most of them never join their regiment. There are over a hundred thousand deserters at large throughout the country now."

"Are these what you call bounty jumpers?"

"No, they get no bounty. They never get a cent until they join their regiment. When we enlist them we simply dress them up in uniform and ship them off."

"You say they are all single men. Don't married men ever enlist?"

"We won't have any but single men. They don't get pay enough to support a wife, and the government does not want to be burdened with their family."

"Don't they ever get married after enlistment?"

"Sometimes, and those who have served several terms are allowed more privileges in this direction. But it is not very good for the new recruits to get married. I remember one recruit who was placed on duty here, who married a young Washington girl on the quiet. As soon as they found him out though, he was ordered as far away from his bride as they could get him. Now his wife lives here dependent upon her relatives, I guess."

"With Sails Adorned."

Among the many revivals of ancient needlework there is one which up to this time has I think been overlooked, viz—the embroidering of sails. Those used by the Egyptians were often worked with various emblems. This is alluded to in Ezekiel, xxvii., 7—"Fine linen with embroidered work from Egypt was that which thou spreadest forth to be thy sail." Of course such sails were only used for pleasure boats, and, as a rule, only by nobles and royal persons. Then again in ancient days, we hear of them being painted and interwoven with checks and stripes, and the boats used in sacred festivals on the Nile were decorated with appropriate symbols and designs, some of the sails having colored hems and some colored embroidery. Shakespeare describes the barge in which Cleopatra sat as "like a burnish'd throne. Burn'd on the water; the poop was beaten gold. Purple the sails and so perfumed that the winds were lovesick with them." The idea is worth a thought. The many owners of yachts might prize their sails the more for the ornamentations which fair fingers could bestow. Ingrain wool or coarse cotton, applied in bold outline designs, would be best suited in crewel stitch. The name of the yacht, or the monogram or crest of the owner in one corner would be appropriate. At anchor the work might easily be pursued, and the sails, made as they are of strips sewn together, might be worked in pieces before making up. River yachts and other pleasure boats would certainly gain by such ornamentation, which, with strong needles and a good eye for effect, could be carried out without much difficulty.—*New York Herald.*

A Snake-Bitten Farmer's Nerve.

While Jacob Feyler, a farmer living on the Washington pike, about a mile below Temperanceville, was out in his field cutting corn, he was bitten on the second finger of his left hand by a rattle snake. The finger began to swell rapidly, and in order to save his life Mr. Feyler laid the finger on a rail and grasping his corn knife brought it down with all his force, severing the member near the knuckle. The action was so prompt that the poison had not time to permeate his system. Mr. Feyler without assistance tied up the wound and walked to his home near by and sent for a physician. The injured man became very weak after the operation, but it is thought he will soon be able to be about.—*Pittsburg (Penn.) Dispatch.*

THE FAULT OF THE AGE.

The fault of the age is a mad endeavor
To leap, the heights that were made to climb;
By a burst of strength or a thought that is clever,
We plan to outwit and forestall Time.

We scorn to wait for the thing worth having;
We want high noon at the day's dim dawn;
We find no pleasure in toiling and saving
As our forefathers did in the good times gone.

We force our roses before their season
To bloom and blossom that we may wear;
And then we wonder and ask the reason
Why perfect buds are so few and rare.

We crave the gain, but despise the getting;
We want wealth, not as a reward, but dower;
And the strength that is wasted in useless fretting,
Would fell a forest or build a tower.

To covet the prize, yet to shrink from the winning;
To thirst for glory, yet fear the fight—
Why, what can it lead to at last but sinning,
To mental languor and moral blight?

Better the old slow way of striving
And counting small gains when the year is done,
Than to use our forces all in contriving
And to grasp for pleasure we have not won.

—*Ella Wheeler.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Patti's terms—Ten hours' sleep, twelve hours' play, two hours' work and $5,000 a day.

A razor is a barberous implement to use even upon a rough customer.—*Chicago Sun.*

Many of the blind beggars on the street appear to have no eye for business.—*Scissors.*

It has come to be that a man is called magnetic when he is simply shocking.—*Boston Transcript.*

We presume the poke bonnets are so called because the girls poke their faces out of them.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

It takes twenty-six years for a man to become a physician in Germany. Out there they give the population some show.—*Boston Post.*

"Time's money," growled the disappointed creditor. "Well," replied the persecuted debtor, "haven't I always said I'd pay you in time?"

The roof of the New Orleans exhibition covers thirty-three acres. The roof of the human mouth covers about as many achers.—*Lowell Courier.*

There is a secret society of colored men in Milwaukee called "The Watermelon Club." Their grip, however, is pretty generally known. — *Burlington Free Press.*

"The funds all gone?" shouted the depositors. "Every cent," replied the president. "Are you sure that he left nothing?" "He left nothing but the country."—*Portland Advertiser.*

'Tis now the hunter takes his gun—
The fields he rambles over,
From early dawn to set of sun,
In search of snipe and plover.
A gloomy, disappointed wight,
A bandaged hand caressing,
Returns he sadly home at night,
With several fingers missing.

—*Somerville Journal.*

"What's all this I hear about the Mother Hubbards? What are they, any way?" "Oh, they're dresses that are not pleasing to the fastidious Westerners. They seem to be afraid of them." "Women must wear them in the East, too, don't they?" "Oh, yes; they're worn all over." "Have you ever seen anything in them to be afraid of?" "Yes, my wife!"—*Rochester Post-Express.*

A Lowell youth who was making a rather extended call the other night, was asked by the young lady if he hadn't been reading about the Greely expedition lately, and if constant reflection on the subject had

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1884

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N. C.]

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Now is th time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the Press more interesting and entertaining than eve.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 3, 1884.

The following is the total vote of Forsyth county :

Cleveland	2060
Blaine,	1941
Cleveland's majority,	119
Scales,	2101
York,	1877
Scales majority,	244
Stedman,	2079
Faircloth,	1908
Stedman's majority,	171
Saunders,	2079
Candler,	1909
Saunders' majority,	170
Roberts,	2074
Lawson,	1906
Roberts' majority,	168
Bain,	2084
Stanton,	1906
Bain's majority,	183
Finger,	2074
Winston,	1909
Finger's majority,	165
Davidson,	2075
Cook,	1909
Davidson's majority,	166
Merrimon,	2046
Russell,	1882
Merrimon's majority,	164
Reid,	2055
Edwards,	1872
Reid's majority,	183
Buxton,	2112
Hughes,	1830
Buxton's majority,	282
Shepperd,	2054
Mathews,	1886
Shepperd's majority,	168
Boyer,	2016
Fogle,	1969
Boyer's majority,	47
Mast,	2159
Lehman,	1859
Mast's majority,	300
Cox,	2073
Marshall,	1939
Cox's majority,	134
Morris,	2063
Jones,	1919
Morris' majority.	154
Dicks,	2064
Leight,	1919
Dicks' majority,	145

THE RESULT.

The dispatches received up to Thursday noon are not so good from the other side of the Potomac. As the figures stand now it is about thus: New York is close between Cleveland and Blaine, both sides claiming it. New Jersey and Connecticut have gone for Cleveland, Michigan is in doubt. Republicans claim Indiana and all the remaining Northern States. The result hangs upon New York, and that vote decides the next presidency. The South is solid, though the Republiclaim that the indications in West Virginia are in their favor.

VERY LATEST.—New York has gone Democratic by 3,200.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Special to Charlotte Observer.

RALEIGH, Nov. 5.—The returns and indications point to a Democratic majority of 20,000 in this State. R. H. BATTLE.

THE STATE ELECTION.

Scales' Majority Probably 20,000.

Buncombe, Democratic gain 300.
Beaufort, Democratic majority 300 or more.
Orange, Democratic gains.
Durham, " "
Vance, " "
Rockingham, solid for Democrats.
Cleaveland, Democratic majority 1500 or gain of 350.
Chatham, Democratic majority 800.
Halifax, Democratic gain of 1200.
Granville, Dem. gain of 200.
Craven, Dem. gain of 163.
Carteret, largest Dem. majority ever given.
Edgecombe, Democraric gains.
Wilson, Dem. gain of 291.
Nash, Dem. gain of 150.
Pender, Dem. gain of 66.
Cumberland, 250 Dem. maj.,gain 433.
Franklin, solidly Democratic.
Gaston, Dem. maj. 300.
Northampton, solidly Democratic.
Guilford, all right.
Forsyth, Democratic first time since the war.
Mecklenburg, Dem. gain of 400.
Warren, Democrotic gains.
Lenoir, solidly Democratic.
Rowan, Dem. majority 1361.
Burke, Democratic gain.
Iredell, Dem.,maj. 1250, gain 507.
Madison, Democratic gains.
Lincoln, Dem. majority 300.
Greene, small Democratic majority.
Pitt, entire Dem. ticket elected by 150 majority.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Below we give the news as we gathered it up to the time of going to press :

Alabama, Democratic by a large majority.

Ohio, Republican by an increased majority over the October election.

Indiana, claimed by the Democrats by about 5,000 majority.

New Hampshire, Republican.

New York, gone Democratic by 30,000 or 40,000, says the New York *Sun*.

The Democratic net gain outside the cities of New York and Brooklyn up to 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon were reported at 11,000. Indiana is conceded to the Democrats.

The Democrats claim New Jersey by about 5,000 majority.

Massachusetts, Republican.

Georgia, Democratic by 30,000 majority.

Pennsylvania, Republican.

Maryland, Democratic.

South Carolina, Democratic.

Connecticut, claimed by the Democrats by a small majority.

Florida, Democratic.

Virginia claimed by the Democrats by 2,000 majority.

West Virginia, Democratic.

Tennessee, Democratic.

Mississippi, Democratic.

Arkansas, Democratic.

Kentucky, Democratic.

Illinois, Democratic.

Vermont, Republican.

Maine, Republican.

Indiana, Democratic.

Wisconsin, roported Democratic.

Louisiana, Democratic by 15,000 majority.

Oregon claimed by the Republicans by 5,000 majority.

North Carolina will probably go 20,000 Democratic.

LATER.

Michigan is reported in doubt.

Virginia is claimed by both parties by small majorities.

New Jersey is claimed by Democrats with confidence.

Indiana is claimed by the Democrats by 15,000.

Illinois is in doubt.

—The Baptist State Convention will meet in Raleigh, Wednesday, 12th inst.

—Our correspondents will please bear with us this week. For want of space we have cut short some of them.

—The election passed off quietly all over the country. A great deal of illegal registration reported in New York.

—To make children healthy use plenty of air, plenty of milk, plenty of sleep, and always have a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in case of croup.

—Fourteen persons recently lost their lives by the explosion of fire damp in a coal mine at Youngstown, Pennsylvania.

DETROIT, Oct. 30.—Ex-Gov. Moses, of South Carolina, under arrest, charged with swindling Rev. Dr. Rexford, Rev. Mr. Altterbourg and others, attempted suicide by hanging himself in his cell.

—Mr. T. P. Clarke, of Crayen, has been put in charge of the natural history department of the North Carolina exhibit at the New Orleans Exposition.

—We learn from the *Observer* that the Fair at Charlotte was a grand success.

There was a fine collection of fancy work, jellies, wines, &c. Machinery run by steam-power, and the horse, cattle and poultry exhibit was very fine.

—The Democratic political demonstration, in honor of Gen. Scales on Monday was one long to be remembered. Between 600 and 700 horsemen escorted General Scales through both the towns. The towns were full of people, and the best of feeling prevailed.

—An exceedingly hard winter, from a business and ficancial point of view is looked for throughout Southern Europe, owing to the cholera and failure of crops. The curtailment and stagnation in trade are complained of as unparalleled in Central and Northern Europe, with no immediate prospect of relief in view.

—As was anticipated at the time it was made, the appointment of postmaster general Gresham to be secretary of the treasury proves to have been merely temporary. His retirement to accept a United States judgeship is announced simultaneously with the appointment of Hon. Hugh McCulloch as his successor. The new secretary will bring to the discharge of his duties a larger and riper experience in practical finance than that of either of his predecessors, with the great advantage of having served a full presidential term as head of the same department. Mr. McCulloch was first appointed secretary of the treasury in March, 1865, succeeding Mr. Fessenden, and remained in office until the close of President Johnson's administration.

THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

A Postponement of the Opening to December 16.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2.—The following address has been issued :

WORLD'S INDST'L & COT. EXPOSIT'N.
DIRECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.
NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 1.

The committee appointed by the management to confer with the President of the United States and the heads of the Executive Departments in respect to the opening ceremonies of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, having reported that inasmuch as Congress assembles on the day heretofore announced for the opening of the exposition, the opening ceremonies cannot be attended by the President and members of both Houses of Congress, as contemplated by the act of Congress and earnestly desired by the management, it is hereby announced that the formal opening of the World's Exposition will occur at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1884. Applications for space will be received until Nov. 25. Exhibits will be received until Dec. 10, with the understanding that they must be arranged in place by the opening day.

UNPRECEDENTED DEMANDS.

The demands upon the World's Exposition for space have exceeded anything in the history of former expositions. The management has added 700,000 square feet of exhibiting space to the buildings originally designed, and advantage will be taken of the time now allowed to provide additional space for exhibitors, who may rely upon every possible effort to accord reasonable space to all who may apply.

E. A. BURKE,
Director General.

Director General Burke reports that the preparations for the exposition will be opened in the presence of the Presidents of the United States, Mexico, the Central American republics, heads of the departments and foreign representatives.

The Electoral Vote.

Alabama	10	Mississippi	9
Arkansas	7	Missouri	16
California	8	Nebraska	5
Colorado	3	Nevada	3
Connecticut	6	NewHampshire	4
Deleware	3	New Jersey	9
Florida	4	New York	36
Georgia	12	NorthCarolina	11
Illinois	22	Ohio	23
Indiana	15	Oregon	3
Iowa	13	Pennsylvania	30
Kansas	9	Rhode Island	4
Kentucky,	13	South Carolina	9
Louisiana	8	Tennessee	12
Massachusetts	14	Texas	13
Michigan	13	Vermont	4
Minnesota	7	Virginia	12
Maryland	8	West Virginia	6
Maine	6	Wisconsin	11
Total			401

—**Emory's Little Cathartic** is the best and only reliable Liver Pill known, never fails with the most obstinate cases, purely vegetable, sugar coated, tasteless, harmless, no griping or unpleasant effects. Druggists sell them—15 cents.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 29.—The Presbyterian Synod of South Carolina at Greenville has been engaged several days in the discussion of the Darwinian theory of evolution. The issue arose from the fact that Dr. Woodrow, a professor in the Columbia Theological Seminary, with the avowed purpose of fortifying young ministers in scientific knowledge, had set forth a theory of evolution in a lecture expressing his own belief in it in a modified form, and declaring it not inconsistent with scriptural teaching. The discussion on Dr. Woodrow's position was warm and spirited. Most of the leading divines of the synod participated. A settlement of the question was reached last evening by the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That in the opinion of the synod the teaching of evolution in the Theological Seminary at Columbia, except in a purely expository manner with no intention of inculcating its truth, is hereby disapproved. This was carried ; yeas 50, nays 45.

—The Presbyterian Synod of Alabama has condemned the evolution teachings of Rev. Dr. Woodrow, Perkins professor of natural science at the Theological Seminary in Columbia, S. C.

—We are very much pained to learn of the death, by a pistol fired by his own hands, of Mr. Richard V. Corpening, of McDowell, at his residence near Marion, last Friday. Young, talented, well-to-do, just married a few months ago, he had everything to make life worth living and yet he was tired of it when he scarcely had begun to live. His young bride and his distressed mother, have many friends and relatives in Caldwell and Burke, who deeply sympathize with them in their affliction.—*Lenoir Topic, Oct. 22nd.*

—Since fashionable ladies are not satisfied with ready-made fans, but must have them made to order ; they are, however, satisfied with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and take it regularly.

—Circulars have been sent to the Governors of all the States and Territories in the Union requesting each to appoint one delegate at large to the National Cattlemen's Convention to be held at St. Louis on November 17.

— The State Exposition closed Saturday last.

The Year Without a Summer.

The year 1816 was known throughout the United States and Europe as the coldest ever experienced by any person then living. Very few persons now living can recollect it. June was the coldest ever know in this latitude, frost and ice were common. Almost every green thing was killed, fruit nearly all destroyed. Snow fell to the depth of ten inches in Vermont, seven in Maine, three in the interior of New York, and also in Massachusetts. There were a few warm days. All classes looked for them in that memorable cold summer sixty eight years ago. It was called a dry season. But little rain fell. The wind blew steadily from the north cold and fierce. Mothers knit extra socks and mittens for their children in the spring, and wood piles that disappeared during the warm spell in front of the houses was speedily built up again. Planting and shivering were done together, and the farmers who worked ont their taxes on the country roads wore overcoats and mittens. In a town a flock of sheep belonging to a farmer had been sent, as usual, to their pasture. On June 17 a heavy snow fell ; the cold was intense, and the owner started away at noon to look for his sheep. "Better start the neighbors soon, wife," he said in jest before leaving ; "being in the middle of June I may get lost in the snow." Night came, the storm increased, and he did not return. The next morning the family sent out for help and started in search. One after another of the neighbors turned out to look for the missing man. The snow had covered up all his tracks, and not until the end of the third day did they find him on the side of a hill, with both feet frozen, unable to move. A farmer who had a large field of corn in Trewsbury built fires around it to ward off the frost ; many an evening he and his men took turns watching it. He was rewarded with only crop of corn in the neighborhood. Considerable damage was done in New Orleans in consequence of the rapid rise in the Mississippi river ; the suburbs were covered with water and the roads were passable only in boats. Fears that the sun was cooling off abounded, and throughout New England all picnics were strictly prohibited.

July was accompanied with frost and ice. On the 5th ice was formed of the thickness of the window glass throughout New England, New York and some parts of Pennsylvania. Indian corn was nearly destroyed : some favorably situated fields escaped. This was true of some of the hill farms of Massachusetts. August was more cheerless, if possible, than the summer months which preceded it. Ice was formed half an inch in thickness. Indian corn was so frozen that the greater part was cut down and dried for fodder. Almost everygreen thing was destroyed in this country and in Europe. On the 30th snow fell at Barnet, forty miles from London. Papers received from England stated "that it would be remembered by the present generation that that year 1816 was a year in which there was no summer." Very little corn ripened in New England and the Middle States ; farmers supplied themselves from corn produced in 1815 for seed in the spring of 1817. It sold at from $4 to $5 per bushel.

September furnished about two weeks of the mildest weather of the season. Soon after the middle, it became cold and frosty ; ice formed a quarter of an inch in thickness. October produced more than its share of cold weather ; frost and ice were common. The summer and autumn of 1816, cold, rainy, and ungenial throughout Europe, were peculiarly so in France. Constant rains fell during the months of July, August and September. But for an abundant potato crop, famine, with all its horrors, would have been her lot. The minister of the interior established granaries throughout the kingdom where corn was sold to the destitute at a reduced price, Prices rose, however, to more than double and hundreds perished of actual want. November was cold and blustering ; snow fell so as to make good sleighing. December was mild and comfortable.

—"Six weeks ago," said W. Duke, of Durham, "we established a cigarette factory in New York where we are now working nearly three hundred hands, and all the cigarettes that are made there are sold in New York city, and sold, too, as fast as we can make them. As soon as we get our new factory at Durham completed, we want four hundred additional girls to make cigarettes.

—A gentleman named Hammond had enormous luck at the Cesarewith race meeting in England. He won $150,000 on the victory of St. Gatien, $40,000 on Melton, who won the Middle Park plate, and $25,000 on his own horse, Eurocian, besides smaller bets amounting to $25,000 more making a total for the week of over $250,000.

Cards for Scrap Books cheap in lots.

We offer a number of fine Christmas, New Year and Easter Cards, in assorted lots, cheap for cash. The supply is limited.

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Langs Live Seeds, The Cheapest, the Freshest, the Purest. They never fail to grow and give a liberal crop. 300 Flower Seeds, 300 Vegetable Seeds, 65 Field Seeds, 20,000 Catalogues to give away, send for one. Local Agents Wanted everywhere.
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WE DESIRE TO CALL THE THOUGHTFUL ATTENTION OF FARMERS TO THE SUPERIOR MERITS OF

ORCHILLA GUANO

AS A FERTILIZER FOR WHEAT AND GRASS.

The advantages resulting from its use are not only an increased yield, but the permanent improvement of the soil from the abundant growth of grass which is sure to follow.

"ORCHILLA" is no new thing. For eighteen years it has been undergoing trial,—and well has it stood the test. At first, its progress to favor was naturally slow ; but merit will, sooner or later, have its reward, and now its sales every year are largely increased over those of the preceding year, and the friends of its early days are its best friends now.

It has been used extensively in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and from its abundant success everywhere, we are justified in recommending it to you as being well adapted to your soil. No fertilizer for your use has had such unvarying success and continued popularity. Some of the largest and best farmers in these three States use it almost exclusively.

It is Successful, because it is Nature's own provision for her exhausted fields.

It is Low Priced, because we have none of the expense of manufacturers, and, without regard to its high agricultural value, we base its price solely upon its actual cost to import.

We refer you below to some of the farmers who have used it, and ask you to enquire of them as to its merits.

ORCHILLA FOR WHEAT.

It is a remarkable fact that the complete analysis of Orchilla Guano shows *almost identical results* with the analysis of the ashes of *a bundle of wheat in the straw.* This doubtless furnishes the reason why Orchilla is a good wheat producer; *it contains all the elements of wheat growth within itself.*

JOHN H. NUNNALLY, Esq., of Ruffin, N. C., June 23d, 1884, says:—Those who used Orchilla last fall speak in most flattering terms of its results, in which I concur, as my future purchases will demonstrate. I can see where I used Orchilla this spring a very perceptible difference. It is too early in the season to report results.

R. B. DOBSON, Esq., of Clio, Iredell Co., N. C., July 15, 1884, says:—"I have used the Orchilla Guano for three years on light sandy land for wheat and clover. It has given satisfaction. My neighbors who used it last fall are well pleased. We used from one to three hundred pounds to the acre. We expect to use it again."

Dr. E. CHAMBERS LAIRD, Haw River, Alamance Co., N. C., July 16th, 1884, says:—"I have used Orchilla for two years, and am well pleased with the result. I expect to use it more largely this fall. I am convinced it is all you claim for it."

Maj. A. H. DREWRY, of Westover, Charles City Co., Va., probably the most extensive farmer in the State, says,—"Orchilla Guano does quite as well on my wheat, as any fertilizer I ever used."

Col. PEYTON S. COLES, of Estouteville, Albemarle Co., Va., equally prominent in the community, says:—"Orchilla has made wheat for me when everything else failed to do so."

ORCHILLA FOR GRASS.

If Orchilla *has* a specialty, it is in *making grass.* THAT NEVER FAILS.

Col. RANDOLPH HARRISON, Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Virginia, Richmond, says:—"Orchilla certainly possesses special *clover-producing* virtues, or, if that is an inaccurate word, it enables clover *to take hold*, and helps it to stand drought—a great point. I watch its effect on my crops with much interest."

☞Send for our Book of Testimonials from farmers who have used Orchilla Guano for years, and who say:—"It has made our poor lands rich."

Respectfully,

TRAVERS, SNEAD & CO.
IMPORTERS' AGENTS,
RICHMOND, VA.

FOR SALE BY

J. F. HARRIS,	Winston.
FIELDS & TURNER,	Greensboro.
D. T. LAMBETH,	Thomasville.

AT THE
SALEM BOOKSTORE
BOOKS
FOR SUMMER READING.

IN THE TENNESSEE MOUNTAINS.
DARWINISM,
A COUNTRY DOCTOR.
A MIDSUMMER LARK.
HER CRIME.
WAKE ROBIN.
LITTLE SISTERS.
RACHEL'S SHARE OF THE ROAD.
MAJORIE DAW.
FANCHETTE,
STILLWATER TRAGEDY.
DAUGHTER OF THE PHILISTINES.
PRUDENCE PALFRY.
LADIES LINDORES.
MODERN INSTANCE.
BEYOND THE GATE.

Together with a lot of POEMS, ILLUSTRATED HYMNS, BIRTHDAY BOOKS GEMS OF GENIUS and hundreds of Articles all of which are offered at

REDUCED PRICES,

and many at and below cost, among the latter a large number of Toy Books, etc.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., August 1884.

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: **Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION,** and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine **TUTT'S PILLS** have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and vigorous body. **TUTT'S PILLS** cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

Sold everywhere, 25c. Office, 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.

—FAMILY BIBLES at Blum's Bookstore.

Catalogue Sent Free by Mail.

THE Cedar Cove Nursery Catalogue representing the largest, lowest priced first-class stock in the country will be sent to all who will write for one. It contains the largest list of apple, peach, pear, cherry, grape, strawberry and all other desirable fruits with descriptions. Orders solicited and promptly filled after October.

Address N. W. CRAFT,
Shore, Yadkin County, N. C.
Aug. 27th, 1884-6m.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use light or red hair may be darkened, thin hair thickened, and baldness often, though not always, cured.

It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth to vigor. It prevents and cures scurf and dandruff, and heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp. As a **Ladies' Hair Dressing,** the VIGOR is unequalled ; it contains neither oil nor dye, renders the hair soft, glossy, and silken in appearance, and imparts a delicate, agreeable, and lasting perfume.

MR. C. P. BRICHER writes from *Kirby, O., July 3, 1882* : "Last fall my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time I became nearly bald. I used part of a bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, which stopped the falling of the hair, and started a new growth. I have now a full head of hair growing vigorously, and am convinced that but for the use of your preparation I should have been entirely bald."

J. W. BOWEN, proprietor of the *McArthur (Ohio) Enquirer,* says : "AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The VIGOR is also a sure cure for dandruff. Not within my knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire satisfaction."

MR. ANGUS FAIRBAIRN, leader of the celebrated "Fairbairn Family" of Scottish Vocalists, writes from *Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1880* : "Ever since my hair began to give silvery evidence of the change which fleeting time procureth, I have used AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and so have been able to maintain an appearance of youthfulness—a matter of considerable consequence to ministers, orators, actors, and in fact every one who lives in the eyes of the public."

MRS. O. A. PRESCOTT, writing from *18 Elm St., Charlestown, Mass., April 14, 1882,* says : "Two years ago about two-thirds of my hair came off. It thinned very rapidly, and I was fast growing bald. On using AYER'S HAIR VIGOR the falling stopped and a new growth commenced, and in about a month my head was completely covered with short hair. It has continued to grow, and is now as good as before it fell. I regularly used but one bottle of the VIGOR, but now use it occasionally as a dressing."

We have hundreds of similar testimonials to the efficacy of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It needs but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its value.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

—SCHOOL SATCHELS for sale at Salem Bookstore.

FOR SALE Double Buggy and Harness. Enquire at SALEM BOOK STORE.

GEO. W. HINSHAW. WADE H. BYNUM.

FALL AND WINTER, 1884.

HINSHAW & BYNUM,

WHOLESLAE MERCHANTS,

BUYERS OF DRIED FRUIT AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,

WINSTON, N. C.

We are now receiving our second

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

which is the most complete we have ever had and consist partly of

200 cases Boots and Shoes,
50 cases Hats and Caps,
15 cases Prints,
10 cases Bleached and fine Brown Domestics,
8 cases Dress Goods,
4 cases Linseys,
10 cases Jeans,
6 cases Flannels,
50 cases Notions and Hosiery,
5 cases Shirts,
5 bales Ticking,
50 bales Plaids,
50 bales Arista and Cedar Falls Sheeting,
3 bales heavy Drilling,
300 Shawls and Cloaks,
100 Overcoats,
100 pieces Table oil Cloths,
600 Suits Clothing,
50 bales Farmer's Tobacco Muslin,
100 barrels Sugar,
100 Bags Coffee,
250 Kegs Nails,
25 Kegs Horse and Mule Shoes,
50 dozen Shovels, Spades and Forks,
50 dozen Mann's Axes,
3000 lbs. Sole Leather,
500 Sacks Salt,
50 barrels Syrup,
25 barrels Fish,
50 barrels Oil,
Paints, Drugs, Tinware, Wooden Ware, Rope, full stock of Hardware, Saws, Hammers, Hatchets, Hinges, Screws, Locks, Cutlery, and other Staple Hardware.
Ralph's Scuff,
Gail & Ax's Snuff.

Fries' Jeans and Cotton Yarns at Factory prices.

One car load of

EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES,

The best made.

Also thousands of other things which we cannot here enumerate. Notwithstanding the hard times we have done more business this year than ever before and hope to merit a continuance of our present patronage, and ask of those who have not been trading with us an examination of our stock and prices and comparison with prices asked anywhere else for same goods.

Yours very truly,

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

Retail Department.

Our Ladies Department is in the hands of competent young ladies. We cordially invite the ladies of both towns and the surrounding country to call and examine and compare our goods and prices with those of any house here. We have facilities unsurpassed by any house and can sell you goods as low or lower than any one here or anywhere else. We have a full stock of fresh seasonable goods, such as

Black and Brown Silk,
Black Cashmeres,
Colored Cashmeres,
Plain and Fancy Worsted Dress Goods,
Gilbert Dress Flannels,
Sack Flannels, assorted colors,
Red, White, blue and grey Flannels,
Colored and white Cotton Flannels,
Merino Underwear,
Ladies, Misses and Children's Hoods,
Ladies Cloaks and Shawls,
Jerseys,
" Waterproof Cloaking,
Ladies, Misses and Children's fine, medium, and cheap Hosiery,
Prints, Cretones, Furniture Prints, Shelf and Table Oil Cloth,
Ladies Felt and Velveteen Skirts,
Silk Fringe, Silk Velvets,
Velveteen, Trimming Silk,
Ribbons, Buttons, Ornaments and a great variety of Dress Trimmings,
Gloves, Corsets, corset Stays, Belts, Collars, Cuffs, Combs, Brushes, Handkerchiefs and Ties,
Satchels, colored and white Table Cloths, and Napkins to match, Towels, crash, 3-4 and 10-4 brown and bleached Domestic,
Fancy Toilet Soaps and Perfumery, Lonsdale Cambrics bleached and unbleached Domestics,
White Bed Blankets and white Counterpanes, very cheap,
Rubber Cloaks and Overshoes, T. Miles' Sons Philadelphia hand made Shoes for Ladies, Misses and Children. Quilts and Comforts and Lindseys.

Ladies, Misses and Children's Bay State fine, medium and cheap Shoes, splendid styles, fit elegantly and warranted to give satisfaction. Our stock of Coats' Cotton and spool silk is always complete. An immense stock of Notions at very low prices.

RETAIL GROCERY AND HARDWARE.

Sugars direct from the Refineries. Cofiees direct from the Importers. Black and Green Tea, fine medium and cheap Syrups, Roasted Coffee, Spices, Soda, Mackerel, Meat, Flour, Bran, Lard, Corn, Oats, Rye, Wheat.

Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, Horse Shoe Nails, Tacks, Hammers, Hatchets, Cross cut and Hand Saws, Mill and Hand Saw Files, Gimlets, Strap and T. Hinges, Narrow and loose Joint Butts, Screws, Pad, Jail, Knob, Cupboard, Wardrobe and Till Locks, Coat and Hat Hooks, Pocket, Butcher and Table Knives and Forks, Spoons, Scissors and Shears, Coffee Mills, Suasage Mills and Stuffers, Shovels and Tongs, Dog Irons, Smoothing Irons, Shoe Brushes, Shoe Polish and Blacking, Pots, Skillits, Ovens, Excelsior Cook Stoves, Axes, Mattocks, Hoes, Briar Scythes, Grain and Grass Scythes, Seives and Sifters, Cartridges, Caps, Powder, Shot and Bar Lead, long handled Shovels, Spades, Forks, Bull Tongues and Shovels, Curry Combs, Log and Trace Chains.

MEN AND BOYS WEAR.

We have always carried a good stock of Boots and Shoes but have never had so complete stock as we now have.

Our $2.50 man's whole stock saddle seam Boot is the best boot for the money in the market.

Our $2.75 Farmer's kip Dress Boot is unequaled.

Boys Youth's and Children's Boots in great variety.

T. Miles' Sons Philadelphia hand made fine Shoes are the best and cheapest on the market.

We have an immense stock of the celebrated Bay State Boots and Shoes, both fine and medium. Prices low and goods guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Rubber Overshoes lower than ever before.

300 Suits Clothing and 100 Overcoats.

Globe Shirts, laundred and unlaundered, the best shirt made, 75c. and $1.

½ Hose from 5cts. to $1. Suspenders 15cts to $1.25. Men's white and red merino Shirts and Drawers, 40cts to $2 each. Collars, Cravats and Ties in great variety, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Hickory Shirting, Drilling, coat and vest Trimmings, Men's and Boys Gloves, and Hats from 25cts to $6. Elegant stock of newest styles.

SUNDRIES.

Lewis white Lead, Red lead, Linseed oil, Horse and Cattle Powders, Drug and Patent Medicines, Cedar and Painted Buckets, Tubs, Well Buckets, Kegs, cottoon, sisel and jute Rope, Brooms, wisp Brooms, Feather Dusters, Trunks, Satchels, Umbrellas, Pocket Books, Buck Purses, Holmes' Readers, McGuffey's Readers, Davies' old school Arthmetic, Emerson's Arithmetic, Webster's Primary Dictionaries, Webster's Spellers, Blank Books, Memorandum Books, Draft, Note and Receipt Books, Legal Cap, Fools Cap, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Copy Books, Slates, Pencils, Pens, Ink Pen Holders, Crayons, Photograph Albums, Mouth Harps, Jews Harps, Horse Blankets, heavy colored Blankets, Lap Robes, Snuff, Tobacco, 125,000 yards Tobacco Plant Bed Muslin.

FERTILIZERS AND SEED.

We continue to sell the Star Brand Guano for Wheat, Oats, Corn and Cotton. Star Brand Special Tobacco Manure, for the Tobacco crop. No fertilizers ever sold here have been able to compete successfully with them. We refer every farmer to his own experience and to his neighbors.

The best Clover, Sapling Clover, Orchard Grass, Timothy, Herd's Grass, and Kentucky Blue Grass seed on hand at all times at lowest prices.

WE HAVE FROM A SMALL BEGINNING

built up our trade until now it is second to the business of no house in North-Western North Carolina. We have endeavored to give each and every one good honest goods at

THE LOWEST PRICES

for which we can buy and sell them and make a living profit. Our business being large we have advantages in buying that few houses in the State have and we divide these advantages with our customers. With facilities not equalled, a new stock unsurpassed, we hope and expect, by following the course pursued by us heretofore, to continue to increase our business.

Thanking our friends and customers for past patronage and asking all to

COME AND SEE US

when in want of anything, we remain

Yours Very Truly,

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

Oct. 25th, 1884-4t.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1884.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

No. 9	Leaves Salem,	6.00 a. m.
" 10	Arrives "	11.38 a. m.
" 11	Leaves "	5.10 p. m.
" 12	Arrives "	11.57 a. m.

—Wheat sowing is not over yet.

—Sale of Salem Hotel property on Saturday.

—A good deal of sickness in Vienna township.

—This month has five Saturdays and five Sundays.

—Winter apples in our section seem to be scarce.

—Forsyth Superior Court commences next Monday.

—Sam Shore occupies his new house on Poplar Street.

—Lewis Tesh is building a new residence on Poplar Street.

—There were 57,000 articles in the North Carolina Exposition.

—Rev. Dr. Johnston is on a visit to relatives in New York city.

—Miss Anna Crist left for Louisville, Ky., Monday night.

—Luther Butner bagged 6 opossums on Saturday night last.

—E. J. Hine is drilling a great deal of wheat in Broadbay township.

—The Baptist Sunday School in Winston now meet at 2½ o'clock, p. m.

WOOD.—Those who wish to pay for the PRESS in wood, will please bring it.

—Wednesday and Thursday clear and cool, after cloudy, drizzly Monday and Tuesday.

—Mrs. Ellen Stewart, of Broadbay township owns a cat that is seventeen years old.

—Elder Wm. Turner was elected pastor of New Friendship church for the next year.

—A series of meetings will commence at Maple Springs on Saturday, the 15th inst.

—The average attendance at Elm Street Common School for September and October was 86.

—The members of Abbott's Creek church are making arrangements to erect a new church building.

—Rev. J. H. Clewell has been quite sick last week, but we are pleased to see him out again.

—We learn that the Orinoco warehouse in Winston has been leased by Capt. J. E. Gilmer & Co.

—Dr. Watkins delivered his lecture on Palestine at Maple Springs on last Sunday to a large audience.

Drs. Siewers and Hay put in place the shoulder of Lee Marshall, which had been dislocated about 3 weeks.

—David Jones has commenced his business of making boards. He has made about twelve thousand already this fall.

—Don't forget the bargains in Miscellaneous Books and Fancy Articles at the Salem Bookstore for the next six weeks.

FIRE IN WINSTON.—The residence of P. H. Dalton was destroyed by fire on Sunday night, caused by the explosion of a lamp.

—Thanks to Dr. Stokes Lott, a native of this place, for a very handsomely gotten up illustrated copy of the sixth Augusta Trade Review.

—The counsel for the 3 negroes, convicted of murder, have secured a new trial, at our next Superior court.

A good deal of expense to the county.

—Just received, a lot of
HOLMES' READERS,
SANDFORD'S ARITHMETICS,
COPY BOOKS,
INK, PENS and PAPER,
at the Salem Bookstore.

—People are very busy sowing wheat, the rain having put the ground in good condition. It is a little late in the year, but from the green appearance of the woods it is a very good time for sowing.

—On the 3rd Sunday in October the relatives and friends made a birthday feast for Mrs. Chloe Stewart. Over fifty were present and the old lady enjoyed the day very much. It was her 99th birthday.

☞ Heretofore persons who posted their land were disposed to be lenient to trespassers. How long trespassing, under the circumstances will be tolerated, is uncertain. Land owners do not wish their timber cut down.

Ladies' Medical Adviser.

A Complete Medical Work for Women, handsomely bound in cloth and illustrated. Tells how to prevent and cure all diseases of the sex, by a treatment AT HOME. Worth its weight in Gold to every lady suffering from any of these diseases. Over 10,000 sold already. POSTPAID ONLY 50 cents. Postal Note or 2-cent Stamps. Address NUNDA PUBLISHING CO., Nunda, N. Y.

THEN AND NOW.—This is a new book. A novel of real life, showing Eastern North Carolina as it was and the improvements in every way during the past few years. The book is well written and calculated to instruct as well as entertain. Miss Frayson, the author, possesses talents and will make her mark in the literary world. The book can be ordered through our Bookstore.

The Housewife's Favorite.

We will send FREE for ONE ENTIRE YEAR, to every lady who sends us AT ONCE the names of ten married ladies, at same address, and 12 two-ct. stamps for postage, our handsome, entertaining and instructive Journal, devoted to Fashions, Fancy Work, Decorating, Cooking and Household matters. Regular price, $1.00. SEND TO-DAY, and secure next number. Address, DOMESTIC JOURNAL, Nunda, N. Y.

—The election passed off quietly here. Every body seemed to be in a good humor.

Some hundred men and boys, paraded on the pavements in the afternoon, huzzaing for the Democracy. They gave "three times three" in front of the Salem Hotel They were a good humored and jolly set.

STOKES COUNTY.

[FROM THE REPORTER AND POST.]

The case of Geo. Hairston, charged with murdering Joel Fulton, in this county, which was set for yesterday, was removed to Forsyth court.

Jesse Smith, charged with murduring deputy sheriff Frank Baker, in this county about three years ago, came in this morning and surrendered to the sheriff. Judge McRae admitted him to bail in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance at the next term of our Superior court.

SURRY COUNTY.

[FROM THE MT. AIRY NEWS.]

Mt. Airy has a colored brass band.

S. T. Mickey is putting the tin roof on the Sparger factory this week. This is the biggest tin roof in Surry county.

At a recent term of Surry Court, John C. Hill was convicted for stealing Hugh Gwyn's horse and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. A negro was convicted for breaking into Dr. Taylor's drug store and sentenced for 12 years in the penitentiary.

HIGH POINT.—Snow & Cox shipped 75,000 shuttle blocks during the month of October.

The first trial of the Eastern Field Trials club will take place Nov. 17th.

Capt. W. H. Snow, of this place, was awarded the first premium on his horses and hogs at the State fair. —*Enterprise.*

PATRICK COUNTY, VA.—On the night of the 19th inst., at the residence of L. D. McMillan, in Patrick county, Va., C. T. Thompson and J. F. Gates, brothers-in-law, became involved in some trivial matter and Thompson stabbed Gates very dangerously. At last accounts Gates was alive but not expected to live. This affair is greatly to be regretted as the two parties engaged in the difficulty were warm friends and had it not been for whiskey there would have been no trouble.

A man by the name of Collins was shot and instantly killed by a neighbor named Kimble, one day last week in Patrick county, Va. The murderer is now in jail at Stuart.—*Mt. Airy News.*

MARRIED.

In the Baptist church in Winston on Monday night last, by Rev. H. A. Brown, Mr. CHARLES PINKSTON to Miss LILLIE JONES. They left on the night train for Brownsville, Missouri, their future home. Our best wishes attend them.

DIED.

In this place, on Tuesday morning last, JOHN P. RANK, aged 21 years.

In this place on Sunday, of cancer. Mrs. NATHAN BROWN, aged 45 years.

In this place on Tuesday, Oct. 28, JOHN BROWN, aged about 80 years.

Near Shore, Yadkin county, on October 23d JOHN H. SHORE, son of Wm. and A. B. Shore, aged about 34 years. His remains were interred at the grave yard near his father's residence.

In Vienna township, Oct. 22nd, TIMOTHY CONRAD, in his 75th year. MARY CONRAD, Timothy's wife, died the week following, aged about 70 years.

In Winston, October 28th, an infant child of William Pratt.

Near Germanton, Oct. 23rd, Mrs. RUEBEN GOLDING, aged 70 years.

In this place, Oct. 29th, BARNEY LONG, aged about 24 years.

In this place, on Monday night, FLOY WHEELER, aged 8 years. She was buried at Deep River, Guilford County.

NO NEW THING.

STRONG'S SANATIVE PILLS

Used throughout the country
FOR OVER 40 YEARS,
And thus proved
The Best Liver Medicine in the World.

No Griping, Poisonous Drugs, but purely Vegetable, safe and reliable. Prescribed even by Physicians. A speedy cure for Liver Complaint, Regulating the Bowels, Purifying the Blood, Cleansing from Malarial Taint. **A perfect cure for Sick Headache, Constipation and all Bilious Disorders.** Sold by Druggists. For Pamphlets, etc., address C. E. HULL & CO 18 Cedar St., N.Y. City

—An Anglo Egyptian official, who has just returned to England from Cairo, says that the situation in Egypt is deplorable. The city of Cairo especially is becoming debauched by the sudden plethora of money caused by the preparations for the Nile expedition. Money is pouring into the country, not only from England, but also from speculative people everywhere, and an enormous bill will have to be floated and paid by England some day. The officials, both civil and military, are careless and wasteful. The bill of Cook's tourist agency for coal and transports was $2,500,000 during the first two months after the Nile expedition was decided upon, and is probably twice as large now. Scores of British officers are lounging about Shepperd's hotel, in Cairo, awaiting orders and incurring bills which run as high as $300 a week. The soldiers of the guard regiments and the members of the camel corps, before they started south, were taken to see the Pryamids and the Sphinx. It was a gigantic pleasure trip, and the cost to England will be of pyramidal dimensions.

—At the recent Blaine dinner in New York City, it is estimated that about $500,000,000 was represented at this banquet, and it is relied upon to add $500,000 to Blaine's campaign fund.

HARTER'S IRON TONIC

THE ONLY TRUE

FACTS REGARDING Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

It will purify and enrich the **BLOOD**, regulate the **LIVER** and **KIDNEYS**, and RESTORE THE **HEALTH** and VIGOR of YOUTH! In all those diseases requiring a certain and efficien TONIC, especially Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, etc., its use is marked with immediate and wonderful results. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power.

LADIES suffering from all complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy cure. It gives a clear and healthy complexion.

The strongest testimony to the value of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is that frequent attempts at counterfeiting have only added to the popular ity of the original. If you earnestly desire health do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL AND BEST

(Send your address to The Dr. Harter Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo., for our "DREAM BOOK." Full of strange and useful information, free.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC IS FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

For A Business Education Attend the

Commercial College

Of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky Students can begin any week-day in the year. No vacation Time to complete the Full Diploma Business Course about 1 weeks. Average Total Cost, including Tuition, Set of Books and Board in a family, $90. Telegraphy a specialty. Literary Course free. Ladies received. 5,000 successful graduates. Over 700 pupils last year from 15 to 45 years of age, from 22 States. Instruction is practically and individually imparted by 10 teacher Special courses for Teachers and Business Men. University Diploma presented to its graduates. This beautiful city is noted for its healthfulness and society, and is on leading Railroads *Fall Session begins Sept. 8th.* For circulars and full particulars address its President, WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky

London Hair Restorer—Great English Toilet Article. Restores growth, color, gloss and softness. Removes Dandruff. Aristocratic families of Great Britain endorse it. Elegant dressing. Fragrantly perfumed. The favorite of fashion. At Druggists for 3s. 1d, or 75 cts., in U.S., money.

J. E. GILMER. **E. H. WILSON.**

ORINOCO WAREHOUSE

WINSTON, N. C.

Grand Opening Sale!

Wednesday, Nov. 19th, 1884.

THE FIRST SALE THAT DAY.

This MAMMOTH Warehouse will be opened for the sale of Leaf Tobacco on the above day. A large number of buyers will be present, prepared to pay GOOD PRICES!

For the convenience of the Farmers, buyers, and the Trade generally, this Warehouse is acknowledged by all to be **The Best**, not only in Winston, but the best adapted for the purpose of any Warehouse in the Tobacco States.

The Patronage of the Farmers of Western North Carolina and Virginia, is solicited. THE MANAGEMENT of the Warehouse will be conducted on business principles, and the interest of its customers will be faithfully looked after.

The Location of the Warehouse, on Main, Depot and Church Streets, makes it EASILY ACCESSIBLE.

The Large and Well-Lighted Salesroom, the number of Offices and Rooms for the Farmers, the comfortable and dry STALLS, and an abundance of GOOD WATER are special features.

Remember the Day of the Opening Sale,—**Wednesday, November 19th,**—of this new, elegant and commodious Warehouse.

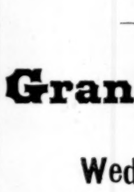
GILMER, WILSON & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

COL. JAMES MARTIN, Floor Manager.

Stockholders of the Orinoco Warehouse Company:

F. H. FRIES, R. J. REYNOLDS, W. A. LASH, J. F. SHAFFNER, JAMES A. GRAY, H. T. BAHNSON, THOS. J. WILSON, W. A. LEMLY, D. H. STARBUCK, J. E. GILMER, J. W. FRIES, H. W. FRIES, FOGLE BROTHERS, C. J. WATKINS, N. T. WATKINS.



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STANDARD CURE CO., Proprietors, 197 Pearl St., N.Y.

Emory's Little Cathartic are more than is claimed; they prove to be the best Pill ever used here. Worth twice the money asked.—W. W. H. GOHER, Harmony Grove, Ga.——**Emory's Little Cathartic** are the most popular of all the Cathartics.—WM. BISHOP, Mills River, N. C.——My aged mother used one box with wonderful results.—N. W. BAKER, Locust Grove, Ohio.——I recommend them.—JOHN COLLINS, M. D., Athens, Texas.——They are excellent.—R. BENSON, Jackson, Miss.——They are unexcelled.—MRS. ELIZABETH KEYSER, Moberly, Mo.

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MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

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MAKE HENS LAY

Mortgage Sale.

IN pursuance of the power vested in me, under a mortgage executed by Hezekiah Revelle and his wife L. I. Revelle, dated February 22, 1878, and registered in the Register's office in Forsyth county in Book 11 pages 263 and 264, I will sell at auction for cash, at the court house door in Winston on the

29th day of November, 1884,

the tract of land described in said mortgage the same lying on the waters of Muddy Creek, in said county, adjoining the lands of Timothy Booz, Mitchell and others, containing 51 acres more or less.

The sale will be at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

JACOB YOKELY, *Mortgagee.*

Oct. 23rd, 1884.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Administrator, according to law on the estate of Adam Butner, deceased, I hereby give general notice to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims properly authenticated, before the 1st day of October, 1885, otherwise, this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. Persons indebted to the estate are respectfully requested to make payment immediately.

JAS. A. BUTNER, Adm'r.

Oct. 1st, 1884.

TAX NOTICE!

I WILL BE AT THE PLACES named as follows:

Clinard's Stand,	Monday,	Oct. 13,	'84.
Joseph Beeson's,	Tuesday,	" 14,	"
Kernersville,	Wednesday,	" 15,	"
Crim's ✕ Roads,	Thursday,	" 16,	"
Jarlin Haizlip's,	Friday,	" 17,	"
Alson Stewarts,	Saturday,	" 18,	"
Old Town,	Monday,	" 20,	"
Lewis Bittings,	Tuesday,	" 21,	"
Elijah Reed's	Wednesday,	" 22,	"
Brookstown,	Thursday,	" 23,	"
Lewisville,	Friday,	" 24,	"
Ben. Hampton's	Saturday,	" 25,	"
Salem,	Monday,	" 27,	"
Union Cross,	Tuesday,	" 28,	"
Waughtown,	Wednesday,	" 29,	"
Walkertown,	Thursday,	" 30,	"
Bethania,	Friday,	" 31,	"
Winston,	Monday, Nov.	3d,	"

After the above dates there will be costs on all the uncollected Tax if the Deputies choose to collect it.

The Tax assessed is 39c., on every $100 valuation of Property, and $1.92 on the Poll.

AUGUSTUS FOGLE, Sheriff.

Oct. 9.

OAK AND PINE LUMBER.

THE undersigned have a large quantity of Oak lumber, such as palings, railing posts and fence plank for sale at the mill near Clemmonsville, N. C. Those wanting

GOOD LUMBER

can have their orders filled and delivered by addressing

SINK BROTHERS, Clemmonsville or Salem, N. C.

Oct. 23 -4m.

SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I will proceed to sell at public sale on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1884,

at the Salem Hotel, in Salem, N. C., all the PERSONAL PROPERTY of the late Adam Butner, deceased, consisting of HORSES, CATTLE, MILCH COWS, HOGS, BEES, WAGON, BEDS and BEDDING. A large lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and many other articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue from day to day until all is sold.

TERMS CASH.

J. A. BUTNER, Adm'r.

Also by virtue of the power vested in me by the Judge of the Superior Court of Forsyth County, I will at the same time and place, sell at public sale, the following real estate to-wit:

Lot No. (68,) in the town of Salem, N. C., being, and what is commonly known as the SALEM HOTEL property, containing four acres more or less.

TERMS ½ cash, ½ 6 months and ½ 1 year, purchaser giving notes with good and approved security on deferred payments.

J. A. BUTNER, Commissioner.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

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SANITARIUM, Riverside, Cal. The dry climate cures Nose, Throat, Lungs, full idea, 36 p., route, cost, free.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE. 260 pgs. Illustrated. (All that the doubtful curious or thoughtful want to know. Cloth and gilt binding 50 cts, paper 25c. Marriage Guide, 144 p 15c, sent sealed, money or stps, by DR. WHITTIER 302 PENN AVE. PITTSBURGH, PA. The great specialist. Nervous Debility, Impediments to Marriage, Convulsion and Pamphlet free.

☞ WORK BOXES at SALEM BOOKSTORE.

Rev. Father Wilds' EXPERIENCE.

The Rev. Z. P. Wilds, well-known city missionary in New York, and brother of the late eminent Judge Wilds, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, writes as follows:

"78 *E. 54th St., New York, May 16,* 1882.

MESSRS. J. C. AYER & Co., Gentlemen:

Last winter I was troubled with a most uncomfortable itching humor affecting more especially my limbs, which itched so intolerably at night, and burned so intensely, that I could scarcely bear any clothing over them. I was also a sufferer from a severe catarrh and catarrhal cough; my appetite was poor, and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by observation of many other cases, and from personal use in former years, I began taking it for the above-named disorders. My appetite improved almost from the first dose. After a short time the fever and itching were allayed, and all signs of irritation of the skin disappeared. My catarrh and cough were also cured by the same means, and my general health greatly improved, until it is now excellent. I feel a hundred per cent stronger, and I attribute these results to the use of the SARSAPARILLA, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised. I took it in small doses three times a day, and used, in all, less than two bottles. I place these facts at your service, hoping their publication may do good.

Yours respectfully, Z. P. WILDS."

The above instance is but one of the many constantly coming to our notice, which prove the perfect adaptability of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to the cure of all diseases arising from impure or impoverished blood, and a weakened vitality.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

cleanses, enriches, and strengthens the blood, stimulates the action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby enables the system to resist and overcome the attacks of all *Scrofulous Diseases, Eruptions of the Skin, Rheumatism, Catarrh, General Debility,* and all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and a low state of the system.

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Best Purgative Medicine

cure Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, and all Bilious Disorders.

Sold everywhere. Always reliable.

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Wheat,	$ 80 to 95
Corn, per bushel,	75 to 80
Oats, " "	40 to 50
Rye, " "	00 to 00
Barley, per bush.	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred,	2 00 to 2 25
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	0 00 to 0 90
Peas, (white,) " "	1 00 to 00
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00 to 75
Beans, (white,) " "	1 50 to 00
Onion Setts, per bushel,	0 00 to 0 00
Pork,	08 to 10
Country Meat, (hog round,).	00 to 00
" Hams'	00 to 00
Green Apples per bushel,	0 00 to 0 00
Eggs,	8 to 12
Butter, per pound,	15 to 20
Tallow, " "	6 to 07
Beeswax, " "	00 to 25
Flax Seed, per bushel	90 to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bush.	70 to 90
Potatoes, sweet, " "	00 to 00
Cabbage, per pound,	05 to 00
Chickens,	20 to 25
Hay, per hundred,	50 to 60
Fodder, per hundred bdls,	00 to 00
Shucks, per hundred lbs.	00 to 00

Winston Tobacco Market.

NEW.

Lugs Common Red	4 00 to 6 00
" Good	6 00 to 7 50
" Bright	6 00 to 12 50
" Fine	15 00 to 18 00
Fillers Common	4 00 to 6 00
" Good	8 00 to 12 00
" Fine	12 00 to 18 00
Wrappers Common	15 00 to 20 00
" Good	25 00 to 40 00
" Fine	50 00 to 75 00
" Fancy	00 00 to 00 00

Dried Fruit Market.

Cherries pitted,	12½ cents.
Damson, Plums,	8 cents
Whortleberries,	7 cents'
Blackberries,	6 cents'
Quarter Apples,	3 cents'
Sliced Apples, common,	4 cents.
Sliced Apples, bright,	3 cents.
Sliced Apples, fancy,	4 cents.
Dark Peeled Peaches,	3 cents.
Bright " "	5 to 8 cents.
Fancy " "	6 cents.
Quarter unpeeled,	3 cents.
Halves "	4 cents.

BLAIR'S

Staple Stationary.

Writing Paper Packets.

[THE KEYSTONE

Handy Pencil Tablet,

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WRITING PAPER PACKETS

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For Catalogue and for the report of the visiting committee of seven Trustees on the instruction: discipline, morals, &c., apply to **PRESIDENT BATTLE,** or to W. T. PATTERSON, Sec'y. Chapel Hill, N. C.

Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Consumption.

All Throat, Breast, and Lung Affections cured by the old-established "SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY." The first dose gives relief, and a cure speedily follows. 25 cts., or $1.00, at Druggists.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to cut down or remove any trees or wood from our premises in South Fork township without our permission, under penalty of the law.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Forsyth County, N. C., Sept. 18, 1883.

Liver, Kidney or Stomach Trouble.

Symptoms: Impure blood, costive bowels, irregular appetite, sour belching, pains in side, back and heart, yellow urine, burning when urinating, clay-colored stools, bad breath, no desire for work, chills, fevers, irritability, whitish tongue, dry cough, dizzy head, with dull pain in back part, loss of memory, foggy sight. For these troubles "SWAYNE'S PILLS" are a sure cure. Box, (30 Pills) by mail, 25 cts., 5 for $1.00. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Phila., Pa Sold by Druggists.

The Old Mullein Plant.

While nature has been sparing in giving us an abundance of her valuable minerals, she has by an All-wise provision been generous in the prolific distribution of such vegetation she has given for medicine, and science in its eager search for the rare ones, has overlooked this fact. How many of us seeing the common Mullein plant in the old fields and waste places; the beautiful Sweet Gum tree bordering our swamps, have thought that in each there was a principle of the very highest medicinal virtue. It is true that the Cherokee Indians knew of this years ago, but not until recently has it began to attract the attention of the Medical world, and now the long forsaken Mullein plant ranks among the first, and all the medical journals are heralding its grand effects.

In **TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN,** the mullein tea is combined with the Sweet Gum, and by its use Consumptives are relieved and mothers made happy in curing their little ones of Croup and Whooping-Cough, and all suffering from Lung and Bronchial diseases are troubled no more.

For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cts., and $1.00 per Bottle. Manufactured by WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga., Proprietor Taylor's Premium Cologne.

Cash paid for Sweet Gum.

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Raleigh Register.

Early in February—as soon as the printers receive the necessary material—the publication of the

Raleigh Register,

a North Carolina Democratic newspaper, will be commenced.

The REGISTER will be printed weekly until the great political campaign of 1884 begins. It will then be issued twice a week, or as often as may be useful or necessary to the Democratic party in North Carolina. It will be printed from new and beautiful type on good white paper, and though it may not be large enough to hold all at once all the good things that glowing prospectuses sometimes promise, yet the application of a thorough knowledge of how to use them will put into the thirty-two broad columns all the news, much good reading, and a complete history of what is done in North Carolina. Mr. HALE will be editor of the REGISTER.

The price of the REGISTER will be $2 a year, $1 for six months. Pay for your home paper, and then remit for the REGISTER. Those who remit $2 to this office will receive

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either volume ordered of "Hale's Industrial Series." Two volumes are now ready: THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Curtis's, Emmons', and Kerr's Botanical Reports; supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent map of the State. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth, 273 pp., $1.25.

INDUSTRIES OF NORTH CAROLINA—IN THE COAL AND IRON COUNTIES.—Emmons', Kerr's Laidley's, Wilkes', and the Census Reports; supplemented by full and accurate sketches of the Fifty-six Counties, and Map of the State. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth, 425 pp., $1.50.

Address **RALEIGH REGISTER,** Raleigh, N. C

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R.

N. C. DIVISION.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Date May 11, 1884.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily.
Leave Charlotte	4 20 a m	7 00 p m
" Salisbury	6 07 a m	8 23 p m
" High Point	7 25 a m	9 26 p m
Arrive Greensboro	8 00 a m	10 02 p m
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a m	.....
Arrive Hillsboro	11 39 p m	.....
" Durham	12 17 p m	.....
" Raleigh	1 30 p m	.....
Leave "	1 45 p m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	4 00 p m	.....

No. 15—Daily, except Sunday.
Leave Greensboro 4 50 p. m.
Arrive at Raleigh 1 25 p. m.
Arrive Goldsboro 6 25 a. m.

No. 51—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West of Danville. At Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for all points in Western North Carolina. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. daily.

Nos 51 and 53 connect at Greensboro with R. & D. & R. R. and for all points on Salem Branch.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Date, May 11, 188.	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.
Leave Goldsboro	11 55 a m	.....
Arrive Raleigh	2 20 p m	.....
Leave "	4 45 p m	.....
Arrive Durham	6 02 p m	.....
" Hillsboro	6 43 p m	.....
" Greensboro	9 00 p m	.....
Leave "	9 45 p m	9 35 a m
Arrive High Point	10 25 p m	10 05

LIFE AMONG THE COREANS

THE PECULIARITIES OF A FAR-AWAY PEOPLE.

Information Obtained From a Corean Nobleman—Public Examinations and Habits.

The most interesting paper read before the anthropological section of the American association was one by Professor Edward Morse. Its title was "Interviews with a Corean." Mr. Morse modestly stated that they were mere notes which he had jotted down containing information concerning Corea, which he had obtained from a member of the Corean embassy which visited this country last year, and who has since been his pupil and a member of his household at Salem, Mass. The Corean referred to is a nobleman, and it is for the first time that any knowledge in regard to Corea has been obtained by anybody in Europe or America from so intelligent a source. The name of the Corean nobleman is Yu Kil Chum. He speaks a little English now. Mr. Morse conversed with him in Japanese at first, and was perfectly able to make himself understood in that language.

According to Professor Morse the relations between father and son in Corea are strict and severe. When a son comes into a room where his father sits, he must stand with his hands folded until invited to sit. He sweeps his father's room, makes the bed and rises early to build the fire, even at midnight. If the son wakes up at night hungry or cold he inquires if his parents are not hungry or cold also. Boyhood lasts until fifteen or until married. All property belongs to the father until he dies, no matter how much the son earns. If the son lives in a separate house then he has his earnings, but if his father should have no money he can sell his son's house. After the death of the father the money goes to the eldest son. The daughters are perfectly free about the house. They are familiar with the father and their brothers, and act a good deal like spoiled children. Male and female servants do not sit together in the same room. Servants are inherited. They are bought and sold. Loyal servants work and support their masters when poor. The higher classes employ private tutors for the education of their children. Five rules are drilled into them from the earliest age: To obey their father, respect their elder brothers, be loyal to the king, respectful to the wife and true to their friends. They also compose letters, study history, Confucius and Chinese letters. A man will have classics for winter, study poetry writing for spring, and study for office in summer.

The king appoints judges, sometimes three, sometimes as many as twelve, to examine candidates for office. The student is locked up in a room without books for three days during the examination. Subjects for examination are generally taken from ancient poetry. In olden times there was public schools in Corea. The schools of the country are now of a private character. Coreans eat rice, soup and fluid with a spoon. In this respect they are different from other Asiatic trifles like the Chinese, Japanese and Manchurians, who employ as a rule chop sticks. At the table they never speak, and they eat always slowly. In passing dishes both hands must be used. To use one only is considered impolite. After going to bed Coreans do not speak. Arched doorways or windows are not allowed, except in the king's house. All openings must be square. There is a prohibition against decorating the outside of private houses. Streets are named after trees, men, historical events and attributes. Mourning clothes consist of a hat of large size coming down on the shoulders, which also covers the face. The mourning color was formerly white; it is now yellow. No one ever interrupts or accosts a person in mourning on the street, and Jesuit priests have often availed themselves of the use of mourning clothes as a disguise. The commercial ways of the Coreans, Professor Morse from his talk with his friend, thought to be of the most primitive kind. Peddlers are called "burden merchants." They have no houses, and are accompanied on their wanderings by their families.

The position of women in Corea is degraded and unhappy to the last degree. Among the better classes they never attempt to go out, and seldom visit their relatives. Under the customs existing 500 years ago they enjoyed much greater freedom. Among the Corean superstitions are a dislike to have a cat approach a dead person. If such an accident happens, the corpse will stand upright, and the body has to be knocked down with a broom. In eating rice, which is always eaten with a spoon, if the first spoonful is dropped it is considered a sign of bad luck. Unlike Europeans, they believe the number of thirteen to be lucky, but they agree with them in considering a horseshoe over the door as bringing good luck with it. They also, like people do here, get over bad dreams by saying dreams go by contrary. In occupying a new house the first thing they do is to have a woman carry in a bunch of matches. This insures prosperity. If the ear itches it is a sign that some one is talking about you. If it is the chin, that cake will be received. If a Corean dreams of a Buddhist priest he considers himself in danger of being poisoned. The hooting of an owl is thought to announce the death of the master of the house. Money found is considered bad luck, as it is gained without labor and every evenly balanced Corean will spend it before he enters a house. This, he thinks, will avert any calamity.

Lowly Origin of Great Musicians.

Madame Materna, the greatest of living dramatic singers, is the daughter of a poor pedagogue in Styria. Christine Nilsson was a ragged street singer. Jenny Lind was a peasant child. Campanini was a servant. Brignoli was a cook. Nicolini "tended bar." Had not Rossini given Alboni instruction the first half of the century might have lacked a great contralto. Her successors—Cary, Emily Winant, and Hope Glenn—are simply American girls, whose nobility is in true hearts and not in coronets.

The Bach family, illustrious musicians for two hundred years, were always so poor that they had to take lessons from each other. Balfe was the son of an Irish cottager. Beethoven's mother was a cook's daughter. Haydn's father was a wheelwright. Gungl, who has written the most delicious dance music, learned to sing while his father wove stockings. Lucca is a peasant's daughter. Paganini was born and bred in want.

Schumann's childhood was spent in a print shop. The father of Listz held a petty government office. Wagner's father was a police court Dogberry. The only representative of royalty who attained a respectable place in music was a woman—the Princess Amelia, sister of Frederick the Great.

The Romantic to Order.

The night was dark, cloudy and romantic as he stood under her window at the parental mansion. A rope, chock full of elopement, stretched from the window to the ground. Softly the sash was raised, and her angelic form appeared at the casement.

"Is everything ready?" she whispered in a third scene, box set voice.

"Yes," he responded, in the same theatrical tones.

"Have you the horse and buggy at the corner, a dark lantern, two revolvers and a double barreled shotgun?"

"Yes, yes," he replied; "everything is arranged. Slide down."

"And have you hired two men to chase us?"—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Work for Rainy Days.

There are certain things to be done in connection with general farm work that may be performed to advantage when the weather compels staying within doors. A rainy day rightly employed is often worth more in an economical sense than a week of fine weather. It is worth more if spent in putting things in order, and in attending to those repairs that are apt to be neglected on other days. There are so many little things that need to be done, that are overlooked in hurrying times when the weather is fair. There is a spoke loose here and a bolt out there, the harness needs a little mending, a stable demands slight repairs, a leak in the granary floor wants stopping up, the wagon rigging needs a little reconstruction, tools are in want of new handles, and other things to be done more than can be thought of now. It would be well to heed the suggestion of an exchange, that if farmers would go to their barns on a wet day and spend their time in making eaves troughs for the barn or stable and thereby carry away the drip which would otherwise fall on the manure pile, causing a waste of the elements of plant food contained therein, they would make more money that day than they could any fine day in the field. The farmer who understands the use of tools can make for himself many things beside eave-troughs that would be a positive saving to his pocket. Farm implements that are ready to be put away may be cleaned and put in proper shape. "Remove the dirt from both woodwork and ironwork. Give the former a coat of boiled linsed oil or paint. Mineral paint is very cheap and answers the purpose well for protecting the woodwork of implements and machines. It is surprising how an annual coat of cheap paint or oil will make implements last. Rot and rust eat faster than wear. The oil fills the pores of the wood and excludes the moisture. All steel parts should be given a coat of tallow or coal oil. Allowing the moldboard of a plow, or the blade of a spade, shovel, or hoe, to rust, not only shortens the period of usefulness of the implement, but lessens the capability for good, easy work.—*New York Observer.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Kill the grape-vine caterpillar.

Feed worm-bored fruit to swine.

The Welsh onion should be sown in the fall.

Clean, oil and store all the implements no longer in use.

Build temporary pasture shelter in airy parts of the field.

The general purpose animal is superior only in versatility.

Get out the year's supply of muck while the beds are dry.

Treat raspberries to a shovelful of good compost after fruiting.

If you dip the butts of posts in hot tar they will last much longer.

Ten acres paid for and well tilled is better than a mortgaged fifty acres.

Ten acres of red clover is sufficient pasture for at least fifty hogs, and is superior for that purpose to any other kind of grass except alfala.

It is estimated that there is one sheep in the United States to every thirty-four acres of territory. In England the rate is one to one and a half acres.

In one year a horse voids, according to estimate, about one and a half tons of liquid and seven tons of solid manure. This is worth from $20 to $50.

Sliced carrots and oats figure largely in the food given to sheep in Vermont. The sheep of that State are said to eat more of oats than of any other grain.

The advantages of soiling consist of a saving of land, a saving of fences, a saving of food, a saving of manure and better care given the stock, as well as increased production from the land.

In France, eggs are sorted and sized by passing them through a ring. The average sized ones must enter a ring four centimetres in diameter; the small ones must enter a ring three centimetres.

A correspondent of the New Haven *Mirror* thinks that coins can be best preserved in sawdust, which keeps them moist and green. He keeps them in the cellar, but dampens them when they are dry.

Poultry cannot be made to pay unless provided with a properly arranged house for their accommodation. This is as necessary to their well-being as it is that horses and cattle should have a good stable.

There is much difference in the black dirt got from the woods, which is commonly called leaf mold. Some of it is the mold from decaying trunks of trees, which is less valuable than that from leaves.

An exchange remarks that the proper time to gather the apple is when the stem loosens readily from the limb, and potatoes should be gathered when the tubers loosen readily from the stalk, which may not be until some time after the tops are dry and dead.

Salt in their food when cooked, for poultry, is a very proper seasoning, but salt given in its raw state is deleterious, if much of it is eaten by fowls. We do not recommend its use in any form save mixed with their mash of scalded meal and boiled vegetables.

The Germantown *Telegraph* says: "Fresh, clean lard rubbed on any kind of warts on horses or cattle will remove them on three or four applications." I have removed such warts time after time, and have never been able to find the wart for the fourth application.

Nothing is gained by the use of half-bred males for improvement, as it is a step in a backward direction. Only the pure breeds can be used safely for purposes of improvement, and the best that can be procured are cheaper than those that are inferior at any price.

When we pulverize the ground to a great depth the warm air comes in contact with a body cooler than itself, the water in the soil condensing into drops, which partially answers in place of rain. The deeper we pulverize, therefore, the greater the amount of moisture collected.

Surplus stock are a nuisance in the poultry quarters. They eat as much as hens, and yield no return for the feed consumed. Where fowls have their liberty one cock to a flock of twenty to twenty-five hens is enough, but where they are restricted to small runs one cock to six hens will be necessary.

Have you carefully housed every farming utensil that is laid aside for the season? Have you cut down the weeds along your fences before they matured their seeds? Have you completely finished every job of farm work which you have commenced? Are all your plans perfected for the remainder of the season?

Alfred Rose, of Penn Yan, says he prevents and cures mildew and rot in his vineyard by syringing the vines upon the first symptoms of their appearance with water he has prepared as follows: Six pounds of quicklime and three pounds of sulphur are put in a tub together and boiling water; stir well and let settle. Apply on a clear day.

At the Ohio experiment station last year, where test plots of potatoes were grown in a garden with a heavy, black soil, the best yield was made where coal ashes were used at the rate of twenty tons per acre. From this plot 252.5 bushels were gathered, while only 202.5 bushels were gathered from a plot dressed with wood ashes at the rate of fifty bushels per acre.

In order to force a stock of bees to raise and hatch a queen for themselves, you will first render them queenless by taking their mother-queen from them, and be sure they have plenty of fresh eggs, as well as young bees, hatching from the eggs to the mature bee. It is always the young bees that are under fourteen days old that construct the royal cells and make proper selections of eggs, or larvæ, from which the young queen is to be raised.

Household Recipes and Hints

Never brush silks or satins across the width, as doing so causes them to fray out and spoils them for remaking.

To restore rubber rings for fruit jars, to two parts of water put one part ammonia; let the hardened rings lie in this mixture from five minutes to half an hour, as may be needed to restore their elasticity.

A good way to arrange fruit in a dish for an ornamental piece, is to set a glass tumbler in the center of the dish, around and over it put a thick layer of moss; then not nearly so much fruit will be required, and it can be arranged very handsomely.

Liquid glue may be made by dissolving glue in strong hot vinegar, and adding one-fourth as much alcohol and a little alum. This will keep any length of time when placed in a closely stopped bottle and will mend horn, wood and mother-of-pearl.

To restore the beauty of defaced velvet invert a hot flat-iron and place on it a cotton cloth folded several times and wet. Lay on this the velvet, wrong side next the cloth, and raise the pile gently with a soft brush. Two persons can do this more conveniently than one.

Tomatoes cut into thick slices and baked in a dripping pan make a most agreeable garnish. Sprinkle pepper and salt and fine bread crumbs over each slice, and in the spaces between the slices put little lumps of butter. Bake till tender, and serve hot on the platter with meat.

To make red-cabbage salad choose a small firm head; take off the outer leaves and cut the rest into very thin slices; if you can shave it fine it will be all the nicer; mix with it two teaspoonfuls of salt three teaspoonsful of salad oil, one of clarified butter, a little cayenne pepper, a little curry powder if you please. This salad is nice for two or three days after it is prepared if it is kept where it is cool; if you prefer a sweet salad add sugar.

A delicate dish for desert is made by paring six ripe, tart apples, cut them in halves, put half a pound of sugar into a sauce-pan, with half a pint of water, add the juice of one lemon and let this boil until it is thick, then lay in the apples. When they have simmered until they are tender, take them out, drain them on a sieve and let the syrup boil a few minutes longer. When the apples and syrup are both cool, put the apples carefully into a glass dish and pour the syrup over them.

A delicious and also ornamental dish for dessert or for tea is made by peeling and quartering about a dozen medium-sized pears; stew them with just as little water as will suffice to keep them from burning; when very tender take them out with a perforated skimmer and put them on a platter. Take one pint of the water in which they were cooked and add to it one pound of sugar; add the juice of two lemons and the grated rind of one; then put the pears into this for ten minutes; take them out and put them into the dish in which they are to be molded. An ounce of gelatine should be soaking in a little cold water while you are attending to the pears. Stir it into the hot syrup after you have removed the pears; see that it is entirely dissolved, then let it come to a boil; spread a muslin cloth over the mold and pour the syrup through it. When this is cold you will have a delicious jelly. If for dessert, serve with whipped cream.

The Velocity of the Moon.

From the article on "The Surroundings of the Sun," by Professor Langley, in the *Century*, we quote the following: "We can faintly picture, perhaps, how it would seem, from a station near the lunar orbit, to see the moon—a moving world—rush by with a velocity greater than that of the cannon-ball in its swiftest flight; but with equal speed its shadow actually travels along the earth; and now, if we return from our imaginary station to a real one here below, we are better prepared to see why this flying shadow is such a unique spectacle, for, small as it may be when seen in relation to the whole globe, it is immense to the observer, whose entire horizon is filled with it, and who sees the actual velocity of one of the heavenly bodies, as it were, brought down to him.

"The reader who has ever ascended to the Superga, at Turin, will recall the magnificent view, and be able to understand the good fortune of an observer (Forbes) who once had the opportunity to witness thence this phenomenon, and under a nearly cloudless sky. 'I perceived,' he says, 'in the southwest a black shadow like that of a storm about to break, which obscured the Alps. It was the lunar shadow coming toward us.' And he speaks of the 'stupefaction'—it is his word—caused by the spectacle. 'I confess,' he continues, 'it was the most terrifying sight I ever saw. As always happens in the cases of sudden, silent, unexpected movements the spectator confounds real and relative motion. I felt almost giddy for a moment, as though the massive building under me bowed on the side of the coming eclipse.' Another witness, who had been looking at some bright clouds just before says: 'The bright cloud I saw distinctly put out like a candle. The rapidity of the shadow, and the intensity, produced a feeling that something material was sweeping over the earth at a speed perfectly frightful. I involuntarily listened for the rushing noise of a mighty wind.'"

The World's Greatest Iron Works.

The great iron and cannon founding establishment of Herr Krupp at Essen is constantly enlarging its space and personnel. In 1860 it contained but 1,764 workmen, and this number had increased by 1870 to 7,084, while at the present time it is over 20,000; if also the women and children dependent on the establishment are included, a population of no less than 65,381 is gathered together, of which 29,000 persons are actually living in houses belonging to the works.

The various departments of the Krupp undertaking are eight in number, and embrace the workshops at Essen, three collieries at Essen and Bochum, 547 iron mines in Germany, mines in the north of Spain (in the neighborhood of Bilbao), the smelting furnaces, a trial ground of 17 kilometres at Meppen for proving cannon, together with others at different places with an area of 7½ kilometres. There are 11 smelting furnaces, 1,542 puddling and heating furnaces, 439 steam-boilers, and 450 steam engines of 185,000 horse power. At Essen alone the works connected with rolling stock comprise 59 kilometres of rails, 28 locomotives, 883 wagons, 69 horses, 191 trolleys, 65 kilometres of telegraph line, 35 telegraphic stations, and 55 Morse apparatus.—*London Times.*

The great bronze door of the east front entrance of the rotunda of the United States capitol weighs 20,000 pounds and cost $28,000.

All shades of brown are in high favor.

Joint education—Gymnastics.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Salt and water is good for the hair and makes it grow.

Eyebrows should never be trimmed, as it makes them stiff.

Some of the new French suits are made of stripes running across the dressgoods.

Velvets are used for dress bonnets, and felt and cloth bonnets are worn to match cloth costumes.

Rows of braid in graduated widths are preferred to those of the same width for trimming dress skirts.

Chenille and ribbon embroidery is used to enrich the costliest evening dresses and also bridal costumes.

Thrifty girls are buying the plain white braids and embroidering them in color for the trimming of winter suits.

Pale gray, prune color and maroon are the favorite colors for mothers to wear at the weddings of their daughters.

For plain white satin bridal dresses there are made fronts, enriched with pearl embroidery that cost $200.

The colored straw hats most in favor are those of Lincoln green, seal tourterelle, grenat, crimson and navy blue.

There is a tendency to revive the hat with the gable-roof brim or peak above the forehead introduced two years ago.

The oval turban is the fashionable shape for small straw hats, and when they are trimmed they resemble the capote.

Hats trimmed with knots of velvet mixed with small black wings are made to accompany suits braided with black.

Charming little mantles of ruby and prime brocaded velvet are seen this season, and the trimmings are exceptionally beautiful.

Nuts and acorns appear in bronze beads with shaded leaves in brown chenille, varied with gold, and vine leaves with bead veinings.

A beautiful garniture on lace is a mulberry pattern, small dark garnet beads forming the mulberry and darkly shaded chenille the leaves.

Red prevails in millinery. A new bright shade is called Porphre, and there are dull Pompeiian red shades with chandron and garnet tints.

A lovely combination for trimming is of gray chenille with steel beads and silvered leather, and this looks very effective on gray silk, satin or velvet.

The drapery worn with trained skirts is fastened very high, and sometimes imitates a bow and is sometimes lined and allowed to hang in soft points.

A few woolen dresses are trimmed with band, vest, collar and cuffs of a contrasting woolen material, which in turn is covered with rows of braid matching the dress.

Old-fashioned lace veils make the prettiest of aprons to wear over black silk or satin skirts. They are bordered on each side with red and black satin bows, and are not much wrinkled.

Yellow is so fashionable abroad that it is possible, without creating remark, to wear skirts of black and yellow silk, and a short, black overdress with collar and cuffs matching the skirt.

Woman was made out of the rib taken from the side of a man; not out of his head, to rule over him, but out of his side to be equal, under his arm to be protected, and near his heart to be loved.

Some of the ladies of the court of Louis XV., in connection with the patches, rouge and paint, with which they disfigured their faces, were so whimsical as to wear eyebrows made out of mole skin.

Yak laces of large designs in gray and brown shades are used for trimming alpaca and bison cloth dresses for the present season, and are being manufactured in darker colors to trim woolen dresses for winter wear.

"Baby" is the name given to the little bonnets with full satin linings and narrow satin strings now in favor in Paris. They are trimmed outside with a wreath of fine flowers with a tuft rising high in front, and sometimes have a spray of flowers resting on the hair.

Some beautiful feather fans, imported for evening use, have palm-leaves of the very brightest colors set on each stick and fringed about with white or black, so that these hues only show when the fan is closed, and it may be carried with any dress.

The French crown diamonds were frequently worn by Marie Antoinette, who had a great fondness for precious stones. Both the wives of Napoleon I. wore colored stones in preference to diamonds, Josephine because she was too dark, and Marie Louise because she was too fair. Empress Eugenie made no little use of the French crown jewels, and was the last person to wear them.

Moments of Inspiration.

Verdi, the great Italian composer, when engaged on his masterpiece "Il Trovatore," stopped short at the passage of the "Miserere," being at a loss to combine notes of sufficient sadness and pathos to express the grief of the prisoner Manrico. Sitting at his piano in the deep stillness of the winter nights his imagination wandered back to the stormy days of his youth, endeavoring to extract from the past a plaint, a groan like those which escaped from his troubled breast when, forsaken by the world, he saw himself constrained to smother the flame of rising—all in vain! One day, at Milan, he was unexpectedly called to the bedside of a dying friend, one of the few who had remained faithful to him alike in adversity and prosperity. Verdi, at the sight of his dying friend, felt a lump rise in his throat; he wanted to weep, but so great was the intensity of his sorrow, that not a tear would come to the relief of his anguish. This state of paroxysm martyrdom could not last. He must give vent to his grief. In an adjoining room stood a piano. Verdi, under one of those sudden impulses, to which men of genius are frequently subject, sat down at the instrument, and there and then improvised that sublime Miserere of the Trovatore. The musician had wept! Those of the company who were not already kneeling in the presence of the angel of death, at the sound of those pathetic notes, which seemed like the last sobs of a departing spirit, now prostrated themselves, deeply affected, at the feet of the genius of musical art.—*Carlo Ceccarelli.*

The Yard Measure.

A few months since a question was raised about the measurement of land in vogue in the British American colonies before they became known to history as the United States. The English board of trade was appealed to for information as to when the existing foot measure was established in America, and whether it might have differed at any time from the foot measure of Great Britain. In reply, the board stated that the standard yard of Henry VIII. still exists, and is probably of exactly the same length as the old Saxon yard. It is a solid brass rod, and was constantly used for the verification of other yards till the reign of "good Queen Bess." After allowing for the estimated wear, it is found to be of the same length as the present standard yard.—*Carpet Trade Review.*

Long, plain velvet coats are imported for winter wear. They have borders of fur, chenille or embroidery in jet done on the garment itself. The more fluffy the border, the more fashionable.

The site of the city of Washington and the location of public reservations, squares, capitol and the executive mansion, were selected by President Washington.

HEROES OF THE SAWDUST.

CIRCUS PERFORMERS WHO GAINED A WORLD-WIDE FAME.

Omar Kingsley, the Man Who Masqueraded for Eight Years as a Woman Without Discovery.

"There are few people of the present generation," said Richard Hemmings, the old-time circus manager and performer, "who have not witnessed the performances of Levi J. North, James Hermandez and Omar Kingsley. The names of those three great riders are the most famous and the most widely known in the annals of the circus profession in America. North, in his prime, was simply an Apollo on horseback. He was about five feet six inches in height, with a ruddy, fair complexion and light hair, which, like most performers of his day, he wore long, while his face was always smoothly shaven. His every movement was the very embodiment of grace, and he was as daring as he was graceful. He is said to have been the first rider who ever turned a somersault on horseback. He was a very versatile performer, being not only a great rider, but a great acrobat as well. For a period of forty years he was constantly before the public and he now lives in retirement in Brooklyn, at the ripe old age of more than seventy years.

"James Hernandez was a contemporary of North and enjoyed an almost equal reputation. His real name was Mickey Kelley. Like North, he was simply a picture as he stood on his horse. He, too, had a fair complexion and fair hair, and like the majority of the most distinguished riders he was rather short, being only about five feet three inches high. As a rider he was one of the best of his day, being second only to North. He visited England in 1852 and created a furore, being pronounced the greatest equestrian that had ever appeared at Astley's up to that time. He returned to this country and died here some years ago.

"One of the most remarkable characters in his way ever connected with the circus profession was the rider who was known at different times by the names of Ella Zoyara and Omar Kingsley. He was born of French parents in New Orleans, and while a circus managed by S. Q. Stokes and Signor Louis Germani was exhibiting in that city he was apprenticed to the managers by his parents, being then seven years old. His real surname Signor Germani has forgotten, and no one else in the business save Stokes knows it, but the Signor remembers that his Christian name was Sam, or "Little Sammie," as everybody called him. He was at once taught to ride, and showed considerable ability. When he was eleven years old Stokes, in view of the boy's singular girl-like beauty, conceived the idea of transforming him as nearly as possible into a female. Accordingly he gave him the name of Ella Zoyara, and at once had him attired exactly like a girl. Every article of his dress, both without and within, was precisely like that of a woman, and not only was he dressed in this way in the ring, but in private life as well. He never again wore an article of man's apparel till after he was nineteen years old. Stokes resolved to make the illusion as complete as possible, did not even allow any of his company to know that 'Ella Zoyara' was not a genuine girl.

"This secret remained undiscovered for eight years, during which Stokes took him to Europe, where he created immense excitement. His beauty at that time was remarkable. He had a faultless complexion of the purest brunette type, his face never showing the slightest trace of a beard, and his features were perfect and of the most delicate, womanly character, as were also his hands and feet. His hair, of raven blackness hung in luxuriant masses almost to his waist. I was playing at Astley's, in London, when he made his first appearance there, and subsequently I traveled through England for four months in the same company with him, and in all that time I never had the slightest suspicion that he was not a girl. It was probably the most successful deception as regards sex ever practiced. Stokes at that time had in his charge a little girl about the same age as the so-called Ella Zoyara, whom she very closely resembled. She and 'Ella' were always dressed magnificently in a very similar manner, were always together and you would have taken them for twins or at least sisters. When this little girl grew to womanhood she became the wife of Stokes.

"Wherever 'Ella Zoyara' appeared he completely enthralled many of the male hearts in the audience. He received letters of the most passionate character and magnificent presents from the nobility and gentry of Europe. Among those who worshiped at the shrine of this temple of supposed female loveliness was one of the crowned heads of Germany, who, among other costly things, presented 'Ella' with a diamond ring, valued at $3,000, about which I have often heard the latter tell this story: He was riding in a circus in St. Petersburg, and the ring being rather loose upon his finger slipped off one afternoon as he was doing his act, and flew he knew not where. Almost frantic at the loss of his treasure he was obliged to finish his act, to dress and to wait till the performance was over before a thorough search for the jewel could be made, and even then it could not be discovered. He left the building disconsolate, never expecting to see his diamond again. But that night as he was flying around the ring upon his horse he happened to look down and saw a bright glitter in the sawdust at the edge of the ring. The minutes seemed like hours till after the audience had dispersed, and then upon going to the spot he found his ring, which he at once had made smaller, and which he never again permitted to leave his finger.

"It was while riding in Germany that, through some untoward circumstance, the fact of his being a man was discovered, after he had successfully carried on this masquerade for more than eight years and as a consequence he was obliged to make a hasty departure from that country. His entire individuality seemed to have been changed by the deception, which he had practiced so long. He had all the whimsicality and caprice of a woman. Stokes used to buy long kid gloves reaching to the elbow, but if, when he tried on a new pair, he found in them the slightest wrinkle, he would tear them off violently and throw them away. He had the temper of a virago. After the discovery of his sex he rode as a man, under the name of Omar Kingsley, and wore male apparel in private life, but he never could break himself of the effeminate manners and habits which he had acquired during his long masquerade. He continued to do sewing and fancy work in his spare moments and when seeking rest and recreation in the privacy of his home would attire himself in a lady's wrapper. At times he would again bill himself as Ella Zoyara and ride as a woman, but he never again attempted to deceive any one save the circus-going public. He married Sallie Stickney, daughter of Sam P. Stickney, by whom he had three children, but the union not proving a happy one they separated. He afterward married again and died abroad some years ago, leaving one child by his second wife.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Twenty-four years ago the United States had in them only 30,000,000 people. Now we are grown to over 53,000,000. In 1860 we only had 141 cities of over 8,000 inhabitants, now there are over 300 such cities. The total population of this class of cities was 5,000,000, now it is 14,000,000.

In a communication to the Physiological society of Berlin, Dr. Falk stated, as a result of his researches on drowning, that when rabbits are suddenly plunged into water having a temperature of forty or forty-five degrees, cramp of the expiratory muscles occurs, and respiration ceases. The methods of restoring the apparently dead have no relation to the effect of cutaneous stimulation upon respiration. Cold water dashed upon the chest act upon the heart alone; on the nape of the neck it acts upon the lower brain.

"Suppose," said an examiner, to a student in engineering, "you had built an engine yourself, performed every part of the work without assistance, and knew that it was in complete order, but when put on the road the pump would not draw water, what would you do?" "I should look into the tank and ascertain if there was any water to draw," replied the student.

Both the Mason & Hamlin organs and pianos excel chiefly in that which is the chief excellence in any musical instrument, quality of tone. Other things, though important, are much less so than this. An instrument with unmusical tones cannot be a good musical instrument. Yet all are not good judges of such a matter. An inferior quality of tone will often please the uncultivated ear best at first; though time and use will reveal the superiority of really good tone. Hence in selecting an organ it is safer to choose one from a maker whose reputation is thoroughly established, and whose productions are acknowledged to have superlative excellence, especially in this chief thing.—*Boston Journal.*

GOVERNMENT will spend $5,456,380 this year for the support of Indians

A New Way to Pay Old Debts.

Shakespeare tells how this can be accomplished in one of his immortal plays; but debts to nature must be paid on demand unless days of grace be obtained through the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is not a "cure-all" but invaluable for sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, consumption, and all diseases of the pulmonary and other organs, caused by scrofula or "bad blood." Scrofulous ulcers, swellings and tumors are cured by its wonderful alterative action. By druggists.

ELECTRICITY is now employed to tame wild animals.

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Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed combines French Brandy, Jamaica Ginger, Smart-Weed and Campior Water, the best possible agents for the cure of diarrhœa, cholera morbus, dysentery or bloody-flux and colic, or to break up colds, fevers and inflammatory attacks.

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Don't Wear Cumbersome Trusses

when our new method without use of knife, is guaranteed to permanently cure the worst cases of rupture. Send two letter stamps for references and pamphlet. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

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"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures, dyspepsia, sexual debility. $1.

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They are looking for you everywhere. Drafts of air in unexpected places, going from hot rooms to cool ones, carelessness in changing clothing—in short anything which ends in a "common cold in the head." Unless arrested this kind of cold becomes seated in the mucous membrane of the head. Then it is Catarrh. In any and all its stages this disease always yields to Ely's Cream Balm. Applied to the nostrils with the finger. Safe, agreeable, certain. Price fifty cents.

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Beef cattle, good to prime		@	11¾ @ 12
Calves, com'n to prime		@	7½ @ 9
Sheep		@	3½ @ 5
Lambs		@	5 @ 7
Hogs—Live		@	5 @ 6¾
Dressed, city		@	5¾ @ 6
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	3 60	@	5 50
West, good to choice	3 65	@	6 25
Wheat—No. 2, Red		@	88¼ @ 88
Rye—State	70	@	71¾
Barley—Four-rowed State		@	78¾
Corn—Ungrad. West, mixed	58	@	62
Oats—White State	35	@	38
Mixed Western	32	@	33¼
Hay—Med. to pr. Timothy	90	@	1 00
Straw—No. 1, Rye	70	@	75
Lard—City Steam	7 75	@	8 75
Butter—State Creamery	29	@	31
Dairy	23	@	26
West. Im. Creamery	18	@	24
Factory	9	@	14½
Cheese—State Factory	8½	@	12
Skims	1½	@	3
Western	4	@	10¼
Eggs—State and Penn	21	@	22
BUFFALO.			
Sheep—Good to Choice	3 25	@	4 15
Lambs—Western	4 15	@	5 00
Steers—Western	5 50	@	6 50
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	6 10	@	6 20
Flour—Cty ground n. process	5 00	@	5 90
Wheat—No. 1, Hard Duluth	1 12	@	—
Corn—No. 2, Mixed New		@	60
Oats—No. 2, Mixed Western	39	@	—
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	—
BOSTON.			
Beef—Ex. plate and family	14 00	@	14 50
Hogs—Live		@	7¾
Northern Dressed		@	9
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	15 00	@	15 50
Flour—Winter Wheat pat's	5 25	@	5 50
Corn—High Mixed	68	@	69
Oats—Extra White	40	@	41
Rye—State	70	@	72
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Extra quality	6 50	@	7 37½
Sheep—Live weight	3	@	5
Lambs	4	@	5¾
Hogs—Northern, d. w	7¾	@	7¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. ex family, good	4 00	@	4 25
Wheat—No. 2, Red		@	97¾
Rye—State		@	72
Corn—State Yellow	57	@	57½
Oats—Mixed		@	38¼
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa.	24	@	25
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream		@	12¾

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BY GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, graphically illustrated with more than twenty pictures, is a leading feature of the November number of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE. This article is the beginning of a series of separate papers, to appear in THE CENTURY, on the great battles of the War for the Union, written by general officers high in command on both sides, including Generals GRANT, LONGSTREET, MCCLELLAN, BEAUREGARD, HILL, POPE, ROSECRANS, Admiral PORTER, and others. The aim is to present interesting personal experiences—the officers' own stories of their plans and operations. The illustrations will be full and accurate; and accompanying papers on "Recollections of a Private," also begun in November, will add value to a series which the conductors of THE CENTURY believe to be the most important ever undertaken by them. The November CENTURY also contains first chapters of a new novel, the story of an American business man, by W. D. Howells; a timely paper on "How Shall we Elect Our Presidents?" short stories by "Uncle Remus" and others, and a number of striking illustrations. *This issue begins a new volume.* Yearly subscriptions, $4.00; single numbers, 35